

DES re-shuffle to ease binary planning

A radical reorganisation of branches is to take place within the Department of Education and Science, which will give the department for the first time the real capacity to plan across the binary divide of higher education.

This reorganisation, taken with the first tripartite meeting between the DES, UGC, and CLEA last week, is an important step in the policy which officials hope will enable the DES to manage a steady-state rather than expanding higher education system in the 1980s.

Higher and Further Education Branch 1 (HFE 1) which is responsible for non-university higher and further education will be merged with HFE3 which handled university policy to form a new super-branch.

The third branch at present, HFE2 which looks after further education for industry and leisure with a remit to be more responsible for adult and continuing education. Under the reorganisation a third branch will be created to look after a range of items such as the Open University and student grants.

Mr Richard Bird, at present the under secretary in charge of HFE2, is to be promoted deputy secretary

UGC to cooperate with local authorities over courses

The University Grants Committee has agreed in principle for the first time to cooperate with local education authorities in planning higher education numbers and courses across the binary line.

At a private meeting this month with local authority representatives, and Dr Boyson, the under secretary for higher education, UGC chairman Dr Edward Parker said it would be impossible to plan for a period of retrenchment in higher education without dialog with the local authorities, who had become major providers of advanced courses.

The meeting was called by Dr Boyson in the wake of a decision by the Council of Local Education Authorities to set up its own higher education planning body. Dr Boyson proposed regular officer-level meetings between the DES, CLEA and the UGC to cooperate on a number of issues.

These included the possible sharing of facilities, including laboratories, between universities and polytechnics; joint discussions on course approvals; the strengthening of regional advisory councils and the provision of teacher training in shortage subjects.

Speaking for CLEA, Mr Jack Spruigett, education officer of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, told the UGC and DES representatives that CLEA's new body was not intended to be a fully-fledged planning body of the sort envisaged in the Daker report.

It had been set up to remedy the absence of national planning on the local government side of the binary line, but would not evolve into a major policy-making forum until it developed its own secretariat and incorporated union and management interests from the colleges. There were currently no plans to do so.

Nevertheless, Mr Spruigett later described the meeting at the DES as "historic". He said he was not aware of any previous meeting between the UGC and the local authorities at a similar level.

Lancaster

continued from page 1

The shakeout from October 1980 should be the last for the School of European Studies. It is recommended.

The document argues that until 1983-4 the university faces a considerable loss of income because of the overseas fee policy. After that the recovery of funding can be expected because of the introduction of the higher education system and the diminishing size of the age group.

"The university must consolidate its strength so that it can contract and at the same time retain enough freedom of manoeuvre to accommodate new ideas and initiatives." The document states it is clear that the small size of the department concerned affects their economic viability.

"There is mounting evidence of the intention of Government increasingly to influence the activities of universities. The university does not themselves develop cooperation and rationalization. It will be imposed upon them."

It concludes that the arguments in the document are designed to reorganise structures in order to enable the university to maintain itself as a vigorous, creative, flexible and thriving institution through the 1980s.

Student loans would win support from public

The majority of the general public and even a quarter of students would welcome the introduction of a system of student loans combined with grants, MPs were told this week.

Surprising attitudes emerged in a survey of 1,000 people carried out by the University of Bath. Professor Sandford, of Bath University, Professor Sandford was one of four supporters of loans appearing before the Select Committee on Education.

Researchers in Bath and Exeter found general dissatisfaction among students and parents with the present means-tested grants system. But fewer than half the students interviewed favoured unconditional grants, although this remained the most popular single option.

Only 20 per cent of the public supported unconditional grants, and the proportion was weighted in any case by the number of students and their parents involved in the survey. More than a third of the public wanted a total loans system and 50 per cent preferred a mixture of grants and loans to the present arrangements.

Joint venture survives the ministers' axe

In a letter to the committee, Mr Leslie Priestley, secretary general of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers, said the bank would be interested in participating in a joint venture provided its scope was clearly defined and its objectives were acceptable.

"The individual banks would have their own views on what was acceptable, but in broad terms, it would be necessary to ensure that the advanced were made at a reasonably commercial rate of interest, that the repayment period was not unduly contracted and that the arrangements for repayment were satisfactory," he said.

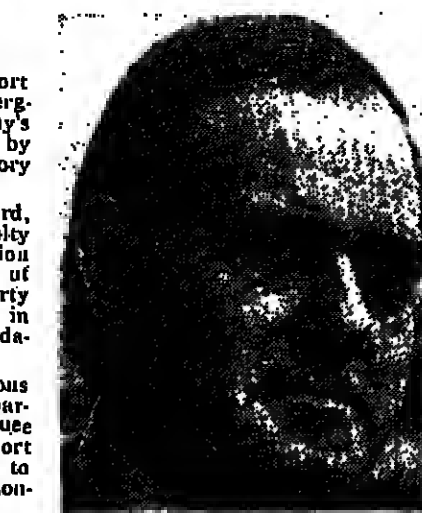
Mr Maurice Woodall, of the University of London, Institute of Education, told the committee loans were in operation in various parts of Europe, North and South America and Japan. However, the system was confined to an income after production.

Professor Alan Maynard of York University outlined three possible models, two of which involved repayment over a long period, but he said the system would be made more attractive by having a research project.

University board backs Flowers' report

by Robin McKie
Science Correspondent

Approval of the Flowers' report calling for the closure and merging of many of London University's medical schools has been given by the university's academic advisory board in medicine.



Lord Flowers: gives the go-ahead by London University's academic advisory in medicine.

At a recent meeting, the board, which acts as a medical faculty board in London, rejected a motion opposing the reorganisation plan of Lord Flowers and his working party and instead passed a resolution in favour of the report's recommendations.

However, several reservations were included in the motion, particularly about the educational issue raised by Flowers, and now a report of the meeting is to be presented to Lord Annan, vice-chancellor of London University.

The decision is the first in a series of moves which will take place before a final decision on the report is expected to be taken by the senate in July. At present submissions and responses from interested parties are to be handed in by May 31 and Lord Annan has now appointed a four-man working party consisting of Dr M. P. Godfrey, dean of the Royal Postgraduate Medical School and chairman of

Further decisions will have to be taken by the Joint Medical Advisory Committee, which has the academic council's standing, and the committee on medicine before a final decision.

Opposition to the Flowers plan has already been voiced by a convocation, the body of former university students, which has directly elected representatives to the senate and this week, the Royal College of Physicians also rejected the report.

"The increased numbers of medical graduates, and the introduction of mandatory vocational training to general practice, make this an appropriate time to decrease the number of posts available for general professional training, for which this college has a direct responsibility," said Sir Douglas Black, college president.

The Association of University Teachers also revealed this week that London University had replied to its request for more detailed information about the plan, the saving of implementing Flowers, the cost of constructing new medical buildings, the value of existing buildings and the money to be obtained through their sale.

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Pool-capping victims may recoup funds, says report

The polytechnics and colleges hardest hit by the new cash-limit system imposed on local authority budgets this year may recoup some of the cuts restored, according to a confidential report produced by the Department of Education and Science.

Last year's "capping of the pool" cash limit exercise was intended to be a one-off exercise, but the limited funds available for higher education sector in the public sector. Delegations from polytechnics such as Kingston, Middlesex and North East London have been officially told that nothing can be done by the DES to restore damaging cuts.

But the draft interim report of a DES committee seeking a successor to last year's funding arrangements has now suggested that the 1980-81 distribution could be "reopened" and the allocations to individual local authorities adjusted in next year's distribution.

In its report the committee, chaired by DES assistant secretary

AUT boycott dismays S. Africa

from Ray Kennedy

South African universities reacted with dismay this week to a decision by the Association of University Teachers to strengthen its boycott of appointments in the country.

Professor Daniel du Plessis, vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, said that the decision to refuse to accept any new appointments was "totally illogical" and "exaggerated" and that it was "not a service responding to the needs of the country".

He said that it was "undoubtedly" that polytechnics had "cheered" the present situation on the basis of support from their local education authorities which had developed them into institutions to reflect the needs of the country.

At its meeting in Liverpool last week the AUT's interim report recommended that British universities should sever links with the black and African universities, but retain contact with English speaking universities which endorsed a "effective action that the most effective action against apartheid was a total boycott on any form of contact with South African universities and with Professor du Plessis said he had not heard officially of the decision.

"I am most distressed it is totally illogical and the members of the AUT are not illogical people," he said.

Wits, South Africa's largest English speaking university, has been the target of a campaign to force it to sever links with the apartheid regime and has a record of strong protest against the Government's policy of higher education.

Next week

Michael Dummett on Tarot cards
Christopher Hill on Carnival
Profile of Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie
Wyndham Lewis reconsidered
The Lancaster cuts
The Northern College

No change in poly control says Boyson



Dr David Jobbins, under secretary for higher education, says that the DES will not be allowed to escape from local authority control in the near future.

The DES will not be allowed to escape from local authority control in the near future, Dr Rhodes Boyson, Under Secretary for Higher Education, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Association of Polytechnic Teachers' annual conference at the Polytechnic of Central London, Dr Boyson said he found it hard to envisage two national funding bodies which would not be too similar to be justifiable.

In a speech which appears to rule out national control along the lines favoured by the APT, Dr Boyson said that the polytechnics would continue to function for the present within the public sector in its existing form.

Local authority control, he said, was a service responding to the needs of the country, but it was "undoubtedly" that polytechnics had "cheered" the present situation on the basis of support from their local education authorities which had developed them into institutions to reflect the needs of the country.

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Secret deal may break lecturers' pay deadlock

by David Jobbins and Olga Wojtas

Tough talking between the university lecturers and their employers has led to a secret deal which could resolve the difficulties over their 1979 pay deal.

No details of the agreement reached in Committee A—the first stage of the negotiating process—have been disclosed. But one likely outcome could be a withdrawal of the reference to the Clegg Commission and a directly negotiated last instalment payable on October 1 to round off the 1979 settlement.

The Office of Manpower Economics has been asked to conduct a survey of the university lecturers' reference pending a decision by Association of University Teachers and the employers on whether to press ahead or not.

The Department of Education, which is currently vetting the deal, has said that it is not yet clear whether it would raise no objections if there was joint agreement on a withdrawal of the reference.

The DES response to the deal will not be known until a meeting is called of Committee B—where the union and employers sit together in

across-the-table talks with Government representatives.

No dates yet being suggested for a Committee B meeting, and there has often been considerable variation of the time elapsed between the two stages.

In this instance the complexity of the situation—financially demanding larger intervals—is countered by the acknowledged need to complete the 1979 settlement before it becomes too closely involved with the 1980 negotiations.

Failure to reach agreement at the second stage could lead to arbitration.

There were no signs that the confusion over college lecturers' pay would be resolved this week.

Reinforced by the tough stance taken by delegates at Nuthall's annual conference this week, union leaders are standing firm against any attempt by the employers to claw back the 4 per cent "overpayment" from the 18.2 per cent deal ratified before Professor Hugh Clegg admitted his error.

The admission should not be used as an excuse for holding up the deal, they said. But there was no indication Mr John Worrie, chairman of the Birmingham Committee, was likely to speed up sending official notification of the pay-deal

deal to the Secretary of State for Education.

In Scotland, however, agreement seemed set for a long time and the threat of widespread industrial action affecting further and higher education increased.

As Scotland's largest teaching union, the Educational Institute of Scotland, concludes its third week of strikes after rejecting the management's pay offer for 1980, the Scottish Further Education Association Council has also unanimously rejected the offer and is now influencing its members about prospective strike action.

The management side of the Scottish Teachers' Salaries Commission offered day school and further education staff an unconditional 13 per cent pay award, at a 14 per cent pay award with discussions on conditions of service.

The SPEA has rejected this on the grounds that the rate of inflation is now 21.8 per cent, with an increase in average earnings approaching the same level, and that the discussions were likely to lead to a worsening of conditions of service.

A quarter of Scotland's schoolchildren are now affected by the Continued on back page

Audit expected to bear out complaints about poly

The latest audit report on Huddersfield Polytechnic is understood to bear out the criticisms of the council on spending and of managerial decisions.

Inquiries by Kirklees borough council, led by Director of Finance Mr Peter Sharnham, have now been completed. Complaints of central control by members of the council's policy sub-committee is imminent.

All interim report dealing with some polytechnic departments alleged financial and other irregularities, and sparked off the polytechnic and the council.

In a move designed to end the bitter wrangling over the accuracy of the report and pay action necessary in remedy defects, the council has called for the existing relationship agreement between the polytechnic and Kirklees to be formally abandoned.

The new audit report, which covers departments not investigated in the first inquiry, has so far been seen only by a handful of council officials. Informal sources say it draws attention to the some urgent need to tighten up financial and management control systems which formed the basis of Mr Sharnham's earlier findings.

Working party vet proposals for new-style Kingston poly

by Paul Flather
Kingston Polytechnic governors have set up a working party to investigate proposals to convert the college into a higher-level quality centre co-ordinating engineering and other courses related to industry and commerce.

The proposals were made by the Kingston local education authority in the form of an invitation to consider alternatives to overcome the college's current cash crisis and secure its future.

This year the college lost £1m from its budget estimates because of the "capping" of the advanced and further education pool. The budget estimates of almost £10m, was lifted by 10 per cent by the L.E.A.

Other proposals suggested by the L.E.A. in a two-page resolution were to close three out of the five polytechnic sites, and to restrict future plans to existing resources and materials.

Dr Alan Mottarini, the deputy director of Kingston, said: "The question for us is how to cope next year when we accept to lose £2.5m on our estimates. These proposals are a natural and healthy response in considering that question."

He said the polytechnic itself was opposed to any major change in the nature of the institution. "We

Overseas students' fees for debate

by John O'Leary
MPs are to debate the issue of overseas students' fees next week in the first test of Parliament's opinion since Conservatives joined their Labour colleagues in criticising the Government in two Select Committee reports on the subject.

The "unfair and arbitrary" decision to impose full-cost fees "is one of the topics selected by Labour leaders for time at their disposal on Opposition Supply Day next Thursday."

The debate will have the dual function of encouraging Tory MPs to make a vote against the Government and forcing the Labour Party to make its position clear. The Shadow Cabinet will discuss the issue early next week.

Labour members are hopeful of attracting substantial support from the Government benches because some 30 Conservatives have signed three Early Day motions, all critical of the introduction of full-cost fees.

The Government is unlikely to make a detailed response to the criticisms contained in the Select Committee reports during the debate. That will come in a Committee Paper, which is not likely to be published for several months.

Reaction to the two reports has been generally favourable, although the National Union of Students' president elect, Mr David Aaronovitch, criticised the committees for failing to provide proper guidance on Britain's role in the education of foreign students.

The United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs gave the report a guarded welcome, while the Overseas Students' Trust was more enthusiastic about the recommendations for further discussion of the issues involved.

Sir Robert Birley, president of the World University Service, voiced the reference to refugee students contained in the education committee's report to demand that refugees be charged at the home rate. Any bursary scheme would mean he too late to help the hundreds of refugees likely to require higher education in September, he said.

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David Jobbins and Paul Flather report from the Nafthe conference in Scarborough

Union sets itself a realistic course for the dangerous 1980s

by Peter Scott
The keynote of Nafthe's annual conference in Scarborough over the Bank Holiday weekend was a new seriousness. This was expressed in a negative way by the peremptory defeat of the ultra-left rank and file faction on issues after issues, and in a positive sense by an impressive speech from the general secretary, Peter Dawson, which set the conference, and perhaps the association, on a constructive and realistic course for the dangerous 1980s.

This danger was the key to the new mood. Already more than 300 redundancies in further and higher education have been formally notified to Nafthe. Many more informal redundancies are taking place by the manipulation of early retirement schemes. On the surface the prospect is only a little brighter, with the 1979 settlement still in the balance following the Clegg fiasco while in a longer perspective the foundations of Houghton continue to be gnawed away by cash

limits and inflation. In this menacing climate the patience of most delegates with the activities of the ultra left was strictly limited. Rank and file's endemic taste for political theatre rather than down-to-earth industrial relations was not appreciated at Scarborough. Motion after motion from Outer London region, the suburban heartland of the ultra, was defeated or watered down.

On the sanctions to be applied in the fight against redundancies their words, motion which aimed to commit Nafthe to a long shopping list of specific sanctions (from refusal to mark examinations to using the legal and salary "nub" to its limits) was made less fierce, and less naive, by an Inner London amendment. "A novel of a resolution which we are trying to turn into a short story", Roger Jinks of Inner London called it. He did not say he was changing the ending, as well.

On salaries policy for 1981-2, a distant goal lured in the Clegg confusion—the ultra suffered a similar defeat. They attempted to

commit Nafthe to an immediate demand to merge the Lecture 1 and Lecture 2 sectors—a proposal which the leadership has always disliked for tactical reasons. Instead the conference confirmed the existing policy of seeking automatic transfer between the two grades. The Rank and File minority also tried to commit the association to a narrowing of differentials. This too the leadership successfully



opposed on the grounds that it would undermine Houghton, in these Tory times the golden calf of Nafthe salary policy, and in particular damage the interests of Nafthe members in higher education whose salaries had to be compared to those of university teachers.

And so it went on. The ultra's brief moment of satisfaction came

when about 100 walked out during the speech by Mr Neil Macfarlane, Nafthe's Secretary at the DES. One delegation perhaps more imaginatively held up their newspapers in a row to express their dislike (most *Guardians* and *Morning Stars*, only one *THES*). But even this demonstration was tinged with force. A cockerel being used by a magician in the succeeding show, crowded discreetly but audibly during Mr Macfarlane's far from exciting speech, and when the Minister left at speed to catch his train, he had to push his way up the gangway against a tide of returning demonstrators.

It was Mr Dawson's low-key professionalism rather than the antics of the ultra which seemed much closer to the mood of the delegates. He had two simple messages for Nafthe. First, he urged the association to continue to place the highest priority on educational questions. If our system of FE and non-university higher education was not got right, the pay and conditions of Nafthe members could not be got right either.

Secondly, he appealed for unity—a vain appeal, no doubt to the Rank and File faction, but perhaps not to vain to the squabbling Labour and Communist elements in Nafthe's "establishment". Nafthe, he pointed, was a heterogeneous union, it had not effort divisions between FE and HE, Left and Right, north and the metropolitan area. "That is not our tradition. It is not where our future lies", a sentiment which, a surprisingly large part of the conference seemed to agree.

The message of Scarborough seemed to be that Nafthe should and could unite behind well tried policies to fight—its two great battles—against redundancies and in defence of Houghton. The "crisis" of further and higher education has done nothing to help the cause of the unions in the association. Indeed the opposite seems to be happening. Nafthe is losing its collective mind, concentrated—though it has never really wandered far.

Action on redundancies threatens exams

College lecturers are considering a range of sanctions, including the first time the disruption of exams, as they prepare to step up their campaign against possible redundancies.

Nafthe pledged itself to fight all redundancies, but reserved its severest criticism for those local education authorities, including Trafford, who were violating an agreement to give at least one year's notice before any dismissal.

More than 300 notifications of redundancy have been received by the union, including 62 from the North, East London Polytechnic, 60 from Salford, 45 from colleges in Lancashire, 35 from the Telford and 21 from the West Surrey College of Art and Design.

Six polytechnics have approached the union to begin discussions about redundancies. These are Brighton, Kingston, Middlesex, North Staffordshire, NELS, and Wolverhampton, which has since withdrawn a notice for up to 80 redundancies.

Trafford was bitterly attacked by delegates from all sides in an emergency motion passed overwhelmingly. It was condemned for its "blatant use of invidious methods" in seeking staff reductions without honouring the nationally agreed 1973 Redundancy Procedures Agreement (revised in 1975) to give a year's notice.

The union has now called a special meeting for June 4 of the National Joint Council, which negotiates conditions of service with L.E.A.s, to discuss the status of the union.

Pledge to combat cuts by withholding information

College lecturers will take no part in the implementation of cuts in educational services. They will refuse to provide information for anyone carrying out cuts and ignore all "prioritization" studies.

The union unanimously condemned all cuts, and promised to support all action taken by lecturers, including if necessary, the use of industrial sanctions to back their case.

Mr Peter Dawson, the general secretary, told delegates that over the past few months a slow struggle of higher education had begun, authority by authority, college by college.

He attacked the Government for failing to give any indication of order and pattern to the chaotic provision of higher education, and for failing to provide more resources for higher education.

He said "capping the pool" of advanced adult education was not a phrase likely to normally drive teachers to their benches. "But in this case it means the destruction of an existing, however imperfect, system of financing higher education."

of the agreement. The union believes the education system has been seriously undermined. Mr Christopher Minton, secretary of the north-west region, told the conference the NJC would lose all credibility if Trafford was allowed to get away with this. "It's a case of Trafford today, and you tomorrow", he said.

If you saw the faces of these people who were being asked to give up employment from Blind Pugh, that is Trafford, you would know. Trafford is so blind that it cannot see what it is doing to higher education."

An offer last week from Trafford to withdraw redundancy notice if the union accepted a voluntary departure of 15 members was eagerly rejected.

Delegates were also warned against L.E.A.s who were using premature Retirement Compensation to make redundancies. Lecturers were being tempted to leave and the posts were being "disestablished".

Mr Peter Dawson, Nafthe's general secretary, told delegates: "Teachers are often accused of crying wolf. I hope that I am crying wolf but I am afraid I am not."

He warned that a "series of fights" lay ahead, but the union would not hide from them. "We have said we want them out in the open."

At a press conference he said the reduction in staff, the loss of public demonstrations, and even the disruption of examinations, was now being gradually eroded.

It means the substitution of a complete non-system based on a crude cash limit system, and a total failure to understand the needs of public sector education."

Addressing his remarks to lecturers in the union, Mr Dawson made an impassioned plea for unity. "The ranks", he said, "which he said, was embarking on its greatest battle."

"It cannot be done by creating divisions, but by going out to colleges and bringing people into the union, by giving them a sense of membership, but also by respecting their views once they are in the union", he said.

Mr Jack Tyrrell, the retiring president, attacked the Government for reducing resources to social services, including huge bills on armaments, expense of huge bills on armaments.

He urged union members to play a special role in the battle to educate for peace and sanity, and for negotiations and détente.

He called for a union document on the subject prepared in 1975 to be resurrected and circulated to all union members.

North American News

'Disturbing statistics' in race relations survey at Harvard

from Clive Cookson

WASHINGTON
The admissions programme at Harvard, which was singled out for praise by the United States Supreme Court in its 1978 Bakke ruling, cannot "widespread doubts about the academic ability of minorities."

To some extent such doubts are the result of a long legacy of theories of biological racism, the committee said. But such doubts are also created by the debate over current admissions policies that include race as a "tipping factor".

Although we support such policies, it must be recognized that this issue has a negative side to it in that something is being done to create the minorities of Harvard or less qualified."

Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell, in his deciding opinion in the Bakke reverse discrimination case, held up Harvard's admissions programme as a model for obtaining a racially diverse student body without excluding any white students on grounds of race alone.

Being a member of a minority is just one of many "plus factors" that may tip the balance in favour of a particular applicant.

According to Dean Epstein the best hope for future race relations at Harvard lies with the students themselves. About two-thirds of those surveyed said they felt a sense of personal obligation to improve race relations at the college.

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Compromise after opposition destroys committee's CIA charter

The comprehensive charter for the Central Intelligence Agency, laboriously constructed by the Senate select committee on Intelligence and Armed Forces, has been rejected by the House of Representatives.

Instead, the committee passed a far simpler bill establishing the rules by which Congress would oversee the CIA. Unlike the draft charter, the bill contains no prohibition on the use of academics and students as intelligence agents. It leaves the CIA free to use universities (as well as churches and the news media) as cover for its activities.

Geoff Maslen reports from Australia

Northern territory plans university

The Northern Territory government wants to establish a university in Darwin, by 1982—in the face of opposition from the Commonwealth government and university staff associations.

The Territory's chief minister, Mr Everingham, said his Cabinet had endorsed the principle "as a matter of high priority" despite the unlikelihood of federal funding, a tentative sound has been already selected: The Charles Darwin University of the Northern Territory.

A spokesman for the Commonwealth Department of Education, said no approach had been made to the federal government or the tertiary education committee on regarding the new university proposal but he said it was unlikely to be approved as a matter of course.

The general secretary of the Federation of University Staff Associations, Mr Les Wallis, said FAUSA has a policy against the

establishment of new universities at a time when existing universities were facing further cuts in funding.

The Territory government has called for a report on the possible structure of the new university and administrative staff college to investigate. Professor Walker told the *THES* he had visited Darwin and looked at possible sites and had discovered strong support for the idea of a new university among leading citizens and higher education administrators.

He said it was likely the university would be set up as a "comprehensive university" along the lines of the state-wide university systems of Alaska and Hawaii which were well suited in remote and developing areas and which included both traditional campuses and community college campuses.

"If a multi-campus university was established it would be most likely based at the present Darwin community college which already offers degree courses. The other institutions which might be involved were at Alice Springs where there is an advanced education college and at Katherine which will shortly have an agricultural college."

Professor Walker said that within 10 years Darwin would have a population of 100,000 and the Northern Territory a population of 200,000—figures considerably greater than those of Tasmania when a university was set up there.

According to Mr Everingham, the Northern Territory could offer courses and undertake research directly related to the problems and development opportunities of the Territory. He argued that Australia as a whole needed a university in the territory to develop and strengthen technical and cultural links with neighbouring countries in South-East Asia.

Tasmanian solution to reduced funding

A University of Tasmania Graduate, Richard Davis, has devised a revolutionary proposal for solving the problem of reduced university funding.

He claims the suggestion would "gloriously" tap the inestimable resource of academic leadership, ambition and surplus purchasing power. Mr Davis claims that several Australian professors have volunteered to reduce themselves in reader status but that his idea would be

invited to accept a reader level in remuneration only. The pay, influence, authority and social position will remain and be reinforced by the proud title "donor professor."

Readers would be encouraged to reduce their salaries to that of the associate professor or the title "associate professor" or the title "donor professor" or the title "donor professor."

Understandably written under duress that none of the power, influence, authority of senior position of real professors will be

example three quarters of all minority undergraduates and two fifths of whites have "dated" students of another race, and approximately the same proportions have shared accommodation with someone from a different race.

Harvard students believe that other students are the main source of racial prejudice on campus, rather than the university administration, faculty members or non-academic staff. "If students saw a certain amount of prejudice at Harvard, they saw a great deal more in the non-Harvard world around it."

What proportion of Harvard's student body is non-white? The median estimate by the undergraduates was 26 per cent, while the correct answer is 14 per cent.

"stunning" misperception suggests that students are still very conscious of the presence of minorities on campus and that race continues to serve as a distinguishing criterion," the committee believed.

According to Dean Epstein the best hope for future race relations at Harvard lies with the students themselves. About two-thirds of those surveyed said they felt a sense of personal obligation to improve race relations at the college.

However, civil libertarians were not too displeased with the measure, because it would not "unleash" the CIA as such as conservatives wanted. For example it would leave intact the right of scholars and authors to obtain documents from the CIA under the Freedom of Information Act. Several senators had proposed amendments to the charter that would have exempted the agency from the act.

The full Senate and the House of Representatives still have to approve the new Intelligence Oversight Bill.

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He said it was likely the university would be set up as a "comprehensive university" along the lines of the state-wide university systems of Alaska and Hawaii which were well suited in remote and developing areas and which included both traditional campuses and community college campuses.

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Relief at universities as Quebec casts a 'no' vote

from our North American editor

The resounding "No" vote in the Quebec referendum came as a huge relief to the province's three English-speaking universities, where administrators were overwhelmingly opposed to the Parti Quebecois' bid for a mandate to negotiate independence. But many members of the French-language institutions reacted with dismay to the unexpectedly heavy defeat suffered by Premier René Lévesque.

Students and faculty at the French universities (Montreal, Laval, Sherbrooke and the University of Quebec system) were one of the main sources of support for Mr Lévesque's campaign, and students made up a good part of the tens of thousands of Parti Quebecois supporters who filled a Montreal stadium to hear the premier ramble on after the vote was counted.

A survey at the University of Montreal showed that four students in five favoured the provincial government's plan to make Quebec a sovereign state in economic association with the rest of Canada. But the actual vote showed that only half of the French-speaking population as a whole agreed to 20 per cent English-speaking minority was assumed to have voted overwhelmingly "No."

The Canadian government, led by Pierre Trudeau, praised Quebecers that, if they voted "No", Ottawa would be willing to negotiate the revision of the present federal constitution of Canada and give more power to Quebec and the other provinces.

The referendum result seems to signify the continuation of Canada as an officially bilingual country, and the well-educated middle-class, speak both French and English well, and the latest report by Canada's official languages commissioner, Maxwell Yalden, blames

the country's universities for the lack of progress of bilingualism. Mr Yalden said the universities' "lousy disregard" for bilingualism makes them "the weakest link" in Canada's language education system. "Their refusal to give any real sign that a knowledge of the other official language is of some value in the well-educated Canadian elite has a negative effect throughout the entire educational structure. A tolling demonstration can be seen in the high schools, which are left in a state of bewilderment by the placement of income in the second language at the lower levels and complete disregard for it from on high", he said.

In his third annual report to Parliament, the Commissioner said university presidents would see how much more needed to be done when a new study of bilingualism, commissioned by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, was released. "They will find that French in our English-speaking universities and English in our French-speaking ones, might as well be obscure dialects from another planet for all the importance accorded them."

"It is surely clear enough that English-speaking university graduates in Quebec will need a sound knowledge of French if they are to enjoy reasonable career opportunities. It is equally clear to any the least of that high school training in French leaves something to be desired", he said.

In Ontario, the province with the largest French-speaking minority (about 450,000), the universities blame government funding restrictions for the inability to meet an increasing student demand for French language instruction.

Meanwhile, the Association of French-Speaking Students of Laurentian University in Ontario has launched a public campaign to persuade the province to set up a French-language university.

The decision ends more than two years of bitter and emotional debate within the government.

The issue had created considerable tension and emotion in the party and was certain to remain a political issue in the lead up to the federal elections later this year. The original aim was intended the tendency, to be known as Taking University, to provide full tertiary training for navy, air and army cadets.

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Lecturers attack Clegg pay deal holdup

Lecturers this week bitterly protested at the delay in implementing the 18.2 per cent pay rises arising from the Clegg report.

"Any idea of holding up the Clegg settlement can go", Nafthe general secretary Mr Peter Dawson, told the union's annual conference in Scarborough.

"Delegates emphatically passed an emergency resolution calling on all parties to honour the 'firm agreement' on the Clegg rates ratified before Professor Clegg admitted to the Prime Minister that his recommendations were four per cent too generous."

Mr Dawson told the conference it was now the duty of the chairman of the Burnham committees, Mr John Wordie to send the agreement, to the Secretary of State to complete the statutory processes. "We will expect that to be done."

There is speculation that Mr Wordie may be delaying sending the notification of the deal until the employers decide on their stance.

National executive member Mr John Bellie told delegates: "The association calls on all parties to fulfil their statutory duties... and to honour their recent firm commitment."

In saying this teachers are not asserting a wish to hang on to an accidental gain—a victory to which they are not entitled."

In a stern warning reflecting the angry mood of delegates at the delay, Mr Bellie said: "The employers need to walk very carefully the narrow line between the wish to preserve the existing higher and further education pay structure, and the wish to reduce it."

And Mr Dawson said: "If there was any justification for the reservations expressed by management, Nafthe did not accept—the employers had already said that talks on the 1980 offer of 13 per cent were the place where it should be sorted out."

The £130m error arose in the comparisons of graduate entrants to teaching and to other occupations.

The "monstrous nonsense" was that schoolteachers were going to be penalised throughout their careers by "having the temerity" to spend a fourth year in training, Mr Dawson said.

Delegates then went on to establish the broad outline of their 1981 pay policy—based on a return to the principles of the 1974 Houghton report.

The conference also called for the immediate repeal of the Remuneration of Teachers Act and the transfer of salary negotiations to the new National Joint Council which currently deals only with conditions of service.

Delegates rejected a move to change the policy of flat-rate pay in crochets and a single lecture scale spanning the three lowest pay grades.

But they called on the national executive to treat the lecturer 1/ lecturer 2 merger as a matter of urgency. An "against the advice of the executive" they voted to demand 13 per cent per month "interest" on any future retrospective pay awards.

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The executive also agreed in principle to a proposal that years spent in child-rearing should count in the same way for incremental credit as time spent gaining educational, industrial and professional experience.

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Nafthe's new president, Mr Jim Richardson (above) officially began his duties at the end of conference. Among newcomers to the executive is Mr David Treisman, one of the leading figures of student union militancy in the late 1960s.

A minute of conference time costs £100, treasurer Bill Easton told delegates in private session.

His admittedly rough and ready calculation was seen as a salutary warning at the end of a conference which was generally agreed to have had more than its quota of procedural points of order, challenges to rulings, and fragmented debates on amendments instead of the major issues.

Supporters of sacked West Ham College lecturer John Regan failed to persuade delegates to debate a move for his £600 legal costs to be born by Nafthe.

Conference organisers ruled that it was outside the competence of the conference to deal with financial issues. During private session an attempt to challenge the ruling failed. Other resolutions dealing with the case fell for lack of time.

Delegates condemned the increases in overseas student fees and called for a campaign of sustained pressure on the Government to withdraw them.

But they turned down a hard-line demand that lecturers should continue to teach students who had not paid the new fee levels, and should refuse to tell the Home Office and college managers of any students who failed to pay.

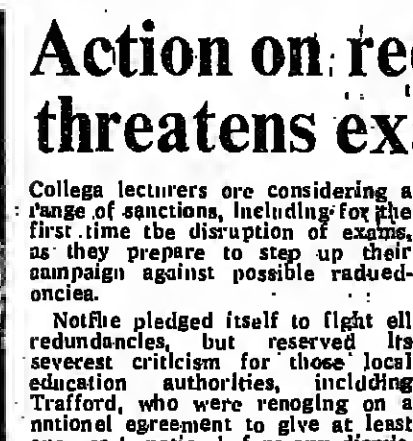
General Secretary Mr Peter Dawson rejected this would put individual members in the firing line.

A suggestion that lecturers should back any action taken by the National Union of Students on the issue was also thrown out. Mr Roy Balde (Anglia) said it would be a great mistake to give a blank cheque on action which depended on decisions of another body.

Calling for "tough action" Mr MacLynn Macos (Outer London) said the effect of the Government's policy was to make it unviable for courses of adult education to run and for staff to be employed.

The future of institutions and lecturers' jobs is at stake because of the chaotic way higher education is financed, Mr Dawson claimed.

Everyone except the Government national body for financing public non-university education, the sector higher education.



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Overseas News

Caste system causes campus problems

from A. S. Abraham

BOMBAY This is turning out to be a longer and hotter summer than usual for Indian universities, especially those in the north and north-east. In the north-east tribal "locals" and "Bongali" outsiders have attacked the use of non-tribal immigrant labour when local graduates cannot get jobs.

Their solution seems to be to have the "outsiders" who have taken most of the white-collar jobs, bullied out of their jobs and fill the vacancies. As the outsiders intensify in Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and elsewhere, daily life including the functioning of universities and colleges, is at a standstill.

In the north, the universities are facing a different set of problems. In the three populous and crucial states of the Hindi heartland—Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh—higher education is plagued by bitter inter-caste animosities among students, faculty and management which often lead to violence and even killing.

An insight into the prevailing state of affairs is provided by the recent conference of vice-chancellors of 16 Uttar Pradesh universities in Lucknow, the state capital which recommended that universities should set up their own security forces, comprising teachers, non-teaching staff and student volunteers, so that it would not be necessary to call on the regular police to keep the peace on the campuses.

The vice-chancellors also proposed that bogus students be deterred from contesting student union elections where "stallions" or aspirant politicians, often in their thirties or forties, continue to be on the rolls so as to be eligible for union posts.

But the most frictions, caste-ridden universities are those in Bihar, which is also the country's most hidebound state. The inter-caste warfare is so longstanding and bitter that the state government has now had to appoint officials of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), the post-independence successor of the Indian Civil Service or ICS that operated during

the Raj to run five of Bihar's universities. The Kayasthas, the Brahmins, the Banias, the Maithili Brahmins are some of the major castes at each other's throats. For the most part, the fighting is between the upper castes, chiefly the Kayasthas, Banias and the middle castes, with the lower castes and the untouchables not even sufficiently represented in the university to be able to stake a claim to coveted posts and similar goodies.

The vice-chancellor of Patna University resigned a few weeks ago because he said he was not supported by the state government (under the Indian system, the state government is the chancellor of all the state's universities). In his attempt to tackle "inefficiency, inordinance, indiscipline and corruption".

His tel gonois was that he was unable to have the principle of an affiliated college suspended because the latter, a Maithili Brahmin, has the support of Bihar politicians belonging to his caste who are in Mr. Gandhi's all-powerful Congress Party.

Sometimes, as in July last year, the police open up demonstrations of the Bihar. At least two outlets were killed and 40 people, including 30 policemen, injured in the melee when students threw bricks and crude bombs.

In New Delhi, the university scene is one of turbulence with teachers, non-teaching staff and student unions all in a state of active unrest. Delhi University recently held its annual examinations amid much trepidation whether they would be allowed to run, their course.

The non-teaching staff, known as "karmacharis", were on a prolonged strike to back a series of demands with support from some sections of teachers and students. The vice-chancellor who took office on April 3, was able to defuse the crisis. The "karmacharis" have held their strike in abeyance for two months by which time the vice-chancellor is expected to come up with "reasonable" proposals.

Norway tries to swap oil for students

from Einar Odden

OSLO Norwegian authorities are ready to swap oil for openings at foreign universities for their students in order to combat soaring fees in Europe and North America. Norway is in desperate need of a large number of engineers and specialists in connection with the North Sea oil explorations. But local educational capacity is at home.

Skyrocketing fees abroad have also made conventional funding of more than 6,000 Norwegian students abroad impossible in certain countries.

One year ago Norway had more than half of her 300 engineering students abroad in Great Britain. But at the drastic changes in the British fees this number is rapidly decreasing.

In the past, these students were fully funded by the government, by means of loans and scholarships, but for the next year, the government has not been able to offer the students grants covering more than half of the expenses. Therefore, the government seeks help from industry.

Reaction towards the idea of having openings at foreign universities in this way have been rather critical from student leaders. Jan Farberg, president of the Association of Norwegian Students Abroad believes the solution is not a good one. "We are critical towards such an exchange of the fee increases in Britain does not hit engineering students only, but all students. The government must come up with a programme that covers fees for all Norwegian students in Britain, not only those in industry," he said.

Colleges urged to produce more engineers

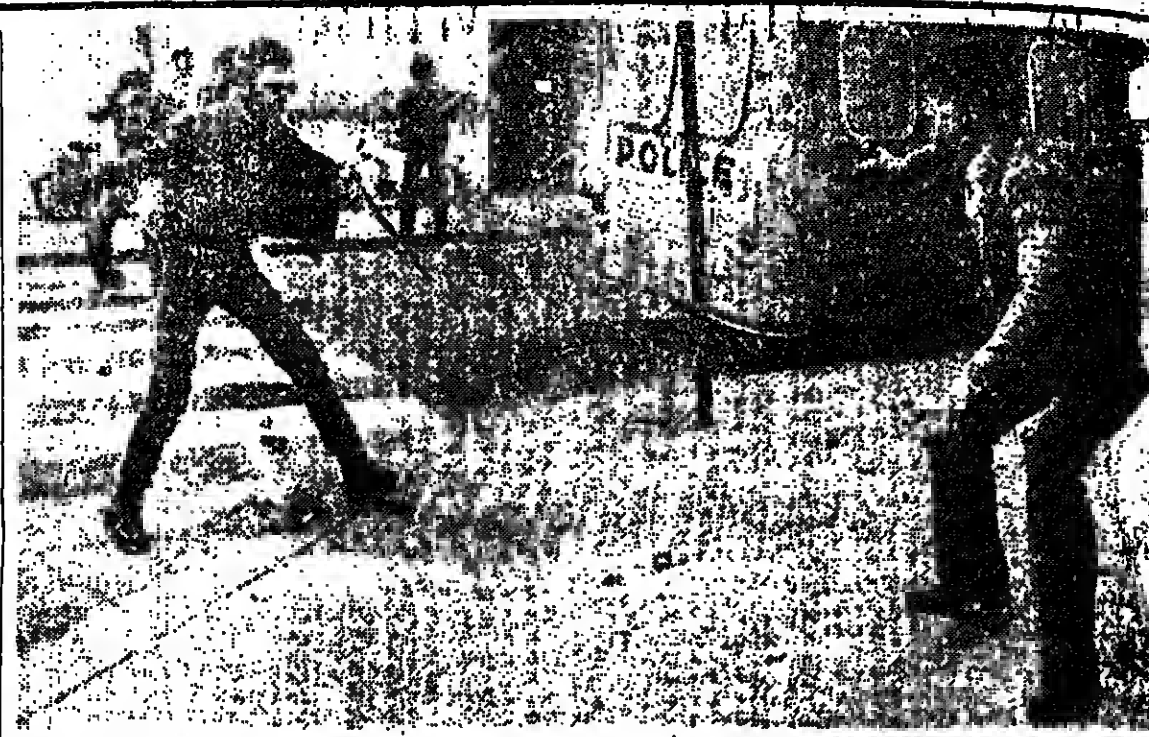
from John Walshe

DUBLIN The Republic is in a race against time to produce enough engineering graduates to meet its rapidly increasing requirements, and will only catch up by the end of the century, says a conclusion of a recent high-powered conference on engineering requirements, organised by the Royal Irish Academy, the Manpower Consultative Committee, the National Board for Science and Technology and the Institution of Engineers of Ireland.

The stock of Irish engineers compares unfavourably with other more developed countries. The 1977 UNESCO Statistical Year Book showed Ireland having between one and one half of the level of other countries listed. But so the Republic's demand for more industrialized the demand for engineers is growing apace.

It is estimated that some 10,000 opportunities are expected to arise for engineers over the next decade, approximately 2,500 in civil engineering, 3,500 in production engineering, 500 in chemical engineering and a striking 4,500 in electronic engineering.

Colleges have indicated that if their present plans come to fruition they will be able to provide for further increases of engineers in the late 1980s. However, the expansion required to do so is very large (80 per cent to 100 per cent increase on 1979 output) and represents a major planning problem at national level as well as at the level of individual colleges. An indication of the cost is that the Institution of Engineers has called for an expenditure of £100m over the next five to seven years for the new engineering schools of the 1990s.



A plainclothes policeman (right) with gun tries to leave central police station as students beat stones.

Ultraleft group blamed for Paris riots

from Guy Neave

PARIS Last week Paris was the scene of the worst rioting since May 1968, following the death of an occupant of Jussieu University centre on the Left Bank.

The victim, Alain Bégand, was not a student but apparently fell to his death in the panic that resulted from police intervention. The police had been called in to the university after a group of young demonstrators, some of them school students, overturned and set fire to a passing bus and then took refuge in the university.

Protests against police brutality brought some 10,000 students out on the streets in the afternoon of May 14. Similar demonstrations took place in the provinces particularly at Lyons, Toulouse, Rouen and Caen where student unrest has been on the boil these past two months.

Particularly worrying to the authorities is the fact that an increasing number of participants in student demonstrations appear to have little to do with university life. There appears to be a considerable element of young unemployed who are joining in with the idea of having a stand up fight with the police.

The running battle that broke out

last Thursday was mainly the work of outsiders who, at the end of the demonstration, did not hesitate to use the university as a refuge having overturned cars and a passing Air Force tanker lorry.

But the nature of the protests appears to be changing. To be sure those areas where demonstrations were particularly well attended corresponded to those where student unrest centred on the issue of foreign students' entry conditions.

Their meeting place has always been in the universities. The main centres of their activities appear to be the Left Bank universities of Jussieu, Censier and Tolbiac as well as the University of Nanterre in the distant suburbs to the west of the capital.

The Autonomes first emerged in Caen and then spread to Paris. From there they moved to the Ecole Normale Supérieure, the most liberal of France's grandes écoles which had produced so many of the famous men of the Third and Fourth Republics, like Bergson, Jaures, Poincaré and Bachelard. The place of his higher education was important. As an academic high-flier in the late 1940s, he attended the Ecole Normale Supérieure just as his half-century-long career as a French intellectual and public life was coming to an end. As a result, he absorbed its humanist and republican spirit. Had he been a few years younger and with different professional ambitions he might have gone into the Ecole Polytechnique, the fierce holder of the Fifth Republic's elite and been infected by its more technocratic and even Napoleonic values.

In 1949 he joined the Communist Party, also perhaps in sympathy with the spirit of post-war France. He remained a member until 1956 when he left the party in protest of the Hungarian revolt in 1956. But he did not abandon his commitment to left-wing politics. In Montpelier, where he had gone as a lycée teacher in 1953 and then as a research fellow at the university in 1957, he stood as a candidate for a left splinter group, the PSU (United Socialist Party). He received only 2.5 per cent of the votes and that ended his active electoral career.

But he has remained firmly a man of the Left. He still admires the acute intellect and the lucid and incisive himself as a "semi-Marxist". Any drift to the centre during the 1960s and 1970s (he puts his present political position half way between Record and Giscard and admits that, although he regards himself as centre-right, his students may regard him as centre-right) should not obscure his instinctive affiliation.

Ladurie's years as a Communist were left his mark. They led him to history. At a personal level, he was drawn towards the study of the career; having given up his earliest ambition to become a priest, he was being barred from a career in industry or business by his Communist commitment. At an intellectual level, Marxism introduced him to history—and he was drawn to the study of the development of the labour of politics, economics and culture under the

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How a historian's whimsy cornered the mass market

Professor Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie is a historian of almost whimsical idiosyncrasy and of the strictest method. These competing qualities are wrapped up in a Puckish personality in which the austerity of his Norman background and his enthusiasm for the baroque culture of Occidentum France jostle for predominance.

He writes long historical manuscripts laden down with anthropological and sociological speculations like *Montaigne*—and then proceeds to sell as many copies as the most unpretentious author of pulp paperbacks.

Even his exoteric episodes in French history like the social unrest surrounding the *marais* grass central in Normandy in 1580, but then uses that to discuss the morality of an age and the culture of its people, with all the austere rigour of an author of *Annales*.

Even his writing style lurches from the anecdotal and even chatty, to dry lists of taxes, population, social structure, and family size which can be as quantitative as even the most advanced British writer.

And yet, in spite of his whimsicality, very fully, the different strands of tension in French historiography, and illuminates that delicate balance between qualitative judgment and quantitative analysis which makes the modern study of history a central discipline in intellectual life.

He was born in 1929 in the Calvados district of Normandy. His father was a prosperous farmer of right-wing Catholic views who went on to be a minister under Vichy and then to turn against that regime to join the resistance.

His mother, the young Ladurie would become a priest, an ambition which he gave up at the age of 16—although I still really consider myself a clerk.

Ladurie was educated at a lycée in Caen and then attended the famous lycée in Paris. From there he moved to the Ecole Normale Supérieure, the most liberal of France's grandes écoles which had produced so many of the famous men of the Third and Fourth Republics, like Bergson, Jaures, Poincaré and Bachelard.

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PROFILE

Peter Scott interviews Professor Emmanuel

Le Roy Ladurie in the first of a series on four prominent historians

Communism a third important influence on Ladurie's intellectual formation was the enthusiasm for Occidentum or southern French culture which he discovered when he moved to Montpelier and married there. "Perhaps because I am a Jacobin, a northerner, I am strongly attracted to the baroque personality and civilization of the south," he said.

These three rather normal ingredients can be found in nearly all his historical work—humanism, which is not too fanciful in suggest what was derived ultimately from the intellectual climate of the Ecole Normale Supérieure; sympathy for the underdog which grew perhaps instinctively out of his left-wing commitment; and enthusiasm for the democratic and exuberant culture of Occidentum.

All three are apparent in *Montaigne*, in which little doubt is left that the Catholic (Albigensian) heretics deserve more sympathy than their persecutors, Jacques Fournier, Bishop of Pamiers and later Pope Benedict XII, and in *Caravaggio* in which the populist leader, Jean Pommeret, is the hero and Judge Antoine Godein, the defender of the established order, is the villain.

Ladurie's personal affiliations, however, are in close harmony with the wider concerns of modern French historiography. He has been an editor of *Annales* since 1967 and by a leading figure in that intellectual tradition established by Bloch and Febvre with its emphasis on the social and economic history and on the methodologies of the social sciences.

But the *Annales* tradition today is a broad, and almost universal, church among French historians. It has always had two broad tendencies. The first, and probably original one, is the history of mentalité, the attempt to penetrate into the consciousness of men and women living in the past. This tendency is most closely associated with the work of Febvre himself.

The second, which was in the ascendancy from 1945 to 1965, is the attempt to apply to historical study the techniques and even the styles of the quantitative social sciences, in particular economics and demography. Until the mid-1960s prices and population were the central concerns of French historiography. A few individuals have managed to straddle both tendencies like Fernand Braudel, without much doubt France's greatest living historian, but Ladurie was probably never with the quantitative than the metaphysical tendency.

Ladurie's work, however, is perhaps more in the original tradition of *Annales*. His most significant contributions to the development of historical studies in France has been in two areas, the application of the newer and more qualitative social sciences to history, and the reassertion of more humane concerns to counter-balance the perils of excessive concentration on technical and mechanistic styles of history that grew up in the 1950s and 1960s.

In this first area he has been probably most influential in introducing the insights of sociology, anthropology, and even psychology into French historiography. He has been deeply influenced by intellectual contact with social scientists in Britain and the United States and believes that French historians, indeed, all historians, continue to suffer from its ignorance of the social sciences in Germany. By French standards Ladurie is especially open to foreign influences.

Indeed he is especially open to many influences. Local amateur historians, pure *annaliste* studies of population and prices, Marxist concepts of class, the sociology of small groups, anthropological

studies of premodernism, all go into the intellectual stew that produces works like *Montaigne* and *Caravaggio*. At the start of his academic career Ladurie was a more traditional *annaliste*. He left Montpelier in 1963 although the book that is the product of his Occidentum period, *The Peasants of Languedoc*, was not published until three years later. He moved to Paris, first to the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, and then in 1969 to the newly created University of Paris VII. Two years later he had published a second book, *History of Climate* since 1000, a quintessential *annaliste* work.

But he has always been a rather quixotic historian difficult to classify. Asked what period he regarded as his specialty, he replied: "I am perhaps a specialist of even centuries, having written about the fourteenth century in *Montaigne*, about the sixteenth century in *Caravaggio*, and I am writing about eighteenth century Languedoc."

He also offered three more descriptions of his classification: "a specialist in the years 1000 to 2000", "a historian of the south", and "an early modern historian." The last is perhaps the most accurate reviewer of Montaigne in French academic journals were clearly worried that a sixteenth century historian should plunge headlong into the medieval period, but all were in agreement that Ladurie is as catholic in the periods he tackles as the intellectual influences he absorbs.

The second way in which he has helped to develop the *Annales* tradition is by his humane humanism. He has done so at many levels. First and most important he has added and abated the respect for high-technology history in France. "Up in 1968 we were obsessed with technology with computers," he explained. "Since then we have passed the end of the technocratic illusion. We have come back to life—in Montaigne."

Ladurie was quick to add that he did not object to the use of computers in historical study. But he could blind the historian to the quality or the evidence. He himself is a low-technology historian relying more upon the Xerox machine and the tape recorder.

Secondly, for an academic historian he is tolerant towards popularization. This tolerance is perhaps a reflection of his desire to see history on a human rather than epochal scale. He believes that the highest form of history may be broad sweeping ambition by the Decline and Fall which shows a heretical enthusiasm for *histoire événementielle* against which the original *annalistes* rebelled. He is tempted to write biography again, possibly a work like *Gilbert Decline and Fall* which shows a heretical enthusiasm for *histoire événementielle* against which the original *annalistes* rebelled. He is tempted to write biography again, possibly a work like *Gilbert Decline and Fall* which shows a heretical enthusiasm for *histoire événementielle* against which the original *annalistes* rebelled.

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translation (some of Ladurie's more humorous studies) by his wife, Catherine. *Montaigne* has the quality of a novel—the furtive wanderings of the Aubie brothers, Cathar heretics, the almost nomadic wandering of the shepherd Moury, the sexual liaisons of the priest, Béranger, the passions of the *chanoine*, Bératrice de Pansolles.

Yet Montaigne is much more than a novelistic work of history containing the potent attractions of sex, heresy, gossip, and regional pride. It is a work, especially in the uncut French version, which greatly expands our knowledge of the medieval world of the medieval peasant and the intimate structure of the medieval village.

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Ladurie exploded it in these words: "The carnival in Rome makes me think of the Grand Canyon. It always preserved in cross-section, the social and intellectual strata and structures which made up a true ancient régime." In the twilight of the Renaissance it articulates a complete ecology, with all its colour and contours.

In spite of its comparative lack of popular success,

A pair of loud reports in the Commons

All of the major parties demonstrated rare agreement last week in the findings of the two Select Committees on the question of overseas students. The reports, while unlikely to spark a revision of Government policy, were notable for starting this winter Parliamentary debates.

One, on the powers of Select Committees to elicit information from Government departments, has all the signs of a long-running battle between ministers and backbenchers. The second, on the fees question itself, may be less protracted, but could prove embarrassing to the Government none the less. Without the two reports, it is doubtful that the issue would have reached the floor of the House, but now that debate has been scheduled, the prospect of widespread Conservative abstentions is a real one.

Although two of the less regular attendees at the Foreign Affairs subcommittee, Mr Peter Mills and Mr Anthony Grant, held out for a significant report, the final draft was approved, rather noisily, by reliable supporters of the Government line were prepared to put their names to strongly worded criticism of the fees policy and the way in which it was created.

Tories on the Education Committee saw that their report was phrased in more moderate terms but still made clear their disquiet for some aspects of the policy, the way it was formulated and the treatment they received from civil servants and ministers. Mr Christopher Price, the chairman, said: "Our report is a little bit more measured and slightly less florid in its language. I think the reason for this is that the Conservatives have been invited to criticise the Government but did not want to be accused of exaggerating the issues."

As a result, despite the presence of a Conservative chairman, Mr Anthony Kershaw, on the main committee, the Foreign Affairs report, certainly carries the greater impact. It throws doubt on the official Government departments and even on the good faith of those presiding over the fees.

On the question of the amount by which Britain was said to be subsidising overseas students, the



Christopher Price, Kevin McNamara, Anthony Kershaw, Mark Carlisle.

John O'Leary on the implications for the Government of two committees' findings on the overseas students question

report is 'uncompromising'. It is likely that the £106m frequently quoted by the Government is an overstatement of the economic cost, the committee says.

"We thus find ourselves asking why these figures were given in the House of Commons and to the general public," the report says. "Does this arise from bad advice? Or does it arise from a deliberate attempt to present the issue in a manner calculated to win political support for an ill-considered and costly judgement?"

Mr Kevin McNamara, the Labour sub-committee, underlined this point in the vote conference to launch the two reports. A qualitative analysis of the decision-making process had been impossible, he said, since the process in its accepted sense did not seem to have existed.

In a judgment supported by Mr Price, the new fee levels have been reached by a decision of the Treasury reached a decision, the Department of Education and Science implemented it and the Overseas Development Administration took the thick end of the stick. "That is in fact what happened—there was no decision-making."

The lack of consultation noted

critically by both committees is one of the features likely to attract disapproval when the reports are presented to the House. The Education Committee attaches particular significance to the claim that the fees decision was the only one of any importance on which the University Grants Committee was not consulted. And the DES view that consultation was unnecessary since the change was only one of degree is firmly rejected.

The charge is the more serious since each committee contends that its area of interest was ignored in the Cabinet debate on the introduction of full-cost fees. The Foreign Affairs report says there is no evidence that the overseas implications were given even cursory examination, while Mr Price's committee finds it difficult to believe the evidence of Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education, that educational considerations played a major part in the decision.

Not surprisingly, both committees find that the new fee levels have far-reaching implications, difficult though it is to quantify the effects of this since, neither is in any doubt that the proportion of students from the poorest countries will continue to decline unless corrective action is taken and there is considerable apprehension about the likely impact on overall numbers.

Mr Price's committee refrains from rash predictions on course closures but insists that the transition to full-cost fees in a matter of months is too rapid for the institutions. It also attaches great importance to the previous alteration in residence regulations.

Despite Mr Carlisle's contention that the detailed application of the regulations, defining ordinary residence, the committee recommends that further clarification and guidance should be given to institutions and that particular attention should be paid to the problems of refugee students. The position of refugees is officially still under consideration by the Government, and neither group makes any positive recommendations for their treatment.

In the case of foreign affairs, there is a more definite assessment of the impact of full-cost fees. The sub-committee feels that it is precisely the type of courses most valuable to developing countries which will be priced out of the market first. With fees of up to £5,000 for medical courses and £3,000 or more for vital applied science and engineering courses, the damage is expected to be considerable.

Relations with other governments, particularly in Commonwealth countries, are also said to be in danger. The decision to exempt EEC students is cited as

one aspect of the Government's policy causing particular harm in the context of the North-South dialogue.

However, it is on the inadequacy of official information and the unwillingness of government departments to co-operate in Select Committee inquiries that the two committees are most in agreement. Several barbed comments on the high quality of submissions from the World University Service in comparison with those from the DES and the ODA are likely to raise eyebrows among those MPs diligent enough to examine the reports in detail.

The preparation of a separate report by the Education Committee on the provision of information to Select Committees will ensure that this issue also receives a full airing. Mr McNamara has already accused Dr Rhodes Boyson, under-secretary for higher education, of hiding behind the convention of collective responsibility and the Government has made its position clear in issuing new advice concluding comment by civil servants on questions of inter-departmental consultation, advice to ministers on issues of political sensitivity.

Since the recommendations in both reports would be relatively costly to implement, the Foreign Affairs Committee, both chairmen accept that the chances of implementation are slim to say the least. Neither committee has costed the schemes adequately. Mr Price has admitted that his own left-of-centre colleagues saw no need to be ruled out immediately by cost-conscious ministers.

Some suggestions, such as the designation of a minister with responsibility for overseas students could conceivably be taken up, particularly since Mr Kershaw held the policy in the last Conservative administration. The idea of an advisory committee of the subject is another which has been in circulation for some time and which could be implemented now.

Even if the bursary schemes advocated by the two committees are forthcoming, the sight of Government supporters openly criticising the policy may lead to a more moderate future action in this field.

Ngaio Crequer describes the effect already being felt at a university faced with the loss of departments

Staff at Lancaster University have been given 14 working days to think about an internal proposal to close down five academic centres.

Most staff got their first sight of the proposals in phase out four departments and a regional study centre on May 21. A special senate meeting has been called for June 11 to make the final decision.

If the University Grants Committee had proposed the cuts there would have been universal horror. As it is, there has been astonishment at Lancaster at the breadth of the proposals and surprise expressed privately by other vice-chancellors and a flooding of letters by the Association of University Teachers.

Lancaster was expecting something but not quite this. One of the first acts of the new vice-chancellor, Professor Philip Reynolds, was to set up a small committee of his senior colleagues to carry out a review of all departments.

The committee was known among staff as "the group of four". It was given a brief and a deadline: to review the departments and to report by June 11.

The document that eventually emerged, "A Strategy for the 1990s", outlines a plan for the long term. In the short term, the university must make economies to cover deficits expected as a result of a cut back in funding and the overseas student full cost fees policy.

But beyond that there lies a continuing and progressive reduction in funding and a corresponding reduction in the size of the student group.

The departments proposed for closure are Arabic and Islamic studies; Russian, Central and South Eastern European studies; and European studies. The work of the centre for north-west regional studies should be absorbed by other departments.

What the document studiously omits to mention is that the

The beginning of the fall of the house of Lancaster

measures. If no staff are to be made redundant then can reasonably be no major savings unless the assumption is that staff will be asked to work longer hours and not be replaced. The document states that the university will need to lose more staff than are expected to be lost through retirement and resignation which would mean no new appointments before 1984.

Those behind the document see the need for a radical change at Lancaster University, should be arguing that it can only promote its strengths by shedding its weaknesses, that is, those which foreseeably have no prospect of future strength or viability.

It is, however, the criteria used to be outstanding, the numbers of undergraduate applications, taking account of competition, postgraduate taught courses, research students, studentships, percentage of completion, number of staff-student ratio, research grants, publications, general contributions to the higher education system within the university or externally.

Such selective criteria gives considerable scope to anyone devising closure of a department. All of the departments selected have small staffs, though reasons are found to justify maintenance of other small departments, such as music, art and theatre studies. On the whole, languages come out rather badly in the review. Operations at Lancaster because of size, which will use too much for future morale.

Staff at the department of European studies were thunderstruck when they learned about the proposals. A senior member of staff is



Professor Reynolds, small committee.

due to retire in three years and apparently the university feels that such expertise cannot be replaced which raises deep implications for appointing good staff.

Low staff-student ratios have always been the aim of universities but in this review they seem to constitute black marks. The paper makes a confused series of remarks about central and south-eastern European studies.

It notes that "there are few other centres in the country, and none better established except the school of Slavonic and East European studies in London". The library of the Comenius Centre "is one of the best in the United Kingdom and contains a better collection of modern material than most libraries in Czechoslovakia". There is a research facilities and the department has an international

reputation. Against this is the staff-student ratio, and therefore the cost, the probability that students' numbers will not significantly increase, and the weakness of two degree programmes offered by five staff.

It ends in ambivalence, saying that it cannot recommend continuance in the present form but that "every effort" should be made to sustain the Comenius Library and the research activities associated with it.

All the departments proposed for closure are in the humanities and it is clear that the development committee sees a need to promote science and the social sciences. Not that they get a complete bill of health. All the science departments have "suffered in varying degrees from the shortage of good candidates". The school of management and organizational sciences "has not made the national impact it ought to have done".

The attitude of the scientists at Lancaster, who nevertheless have done comparatively well out of the report, will be of crucial importance in the deliberations about what will happen to it.

None of the vital questions has been answered in the report. The first is whether the university, if it accepts the recommendations, will be able to withdraw from firm offers they have already given to intending students for next year. According to the University's Central Council on Admissions, universities are obliged to take students to whom they make firm offers. It is one thing to phase out a course or a department as existing students proceed through the years and another to break new commitments. The second major problem is that of staff and trade union reaction to the document. This development committee says that enforced redundancy is not contemplated; it recognizes that there must be consultation and in some cases negotiation with the Lancaster AUEU. This includes talks with the

lute contractual right to industrial action. New contracts and the existing use of this type of leave fixed term contracts, and part-time contracts, early retirement and voluntary redundancy.

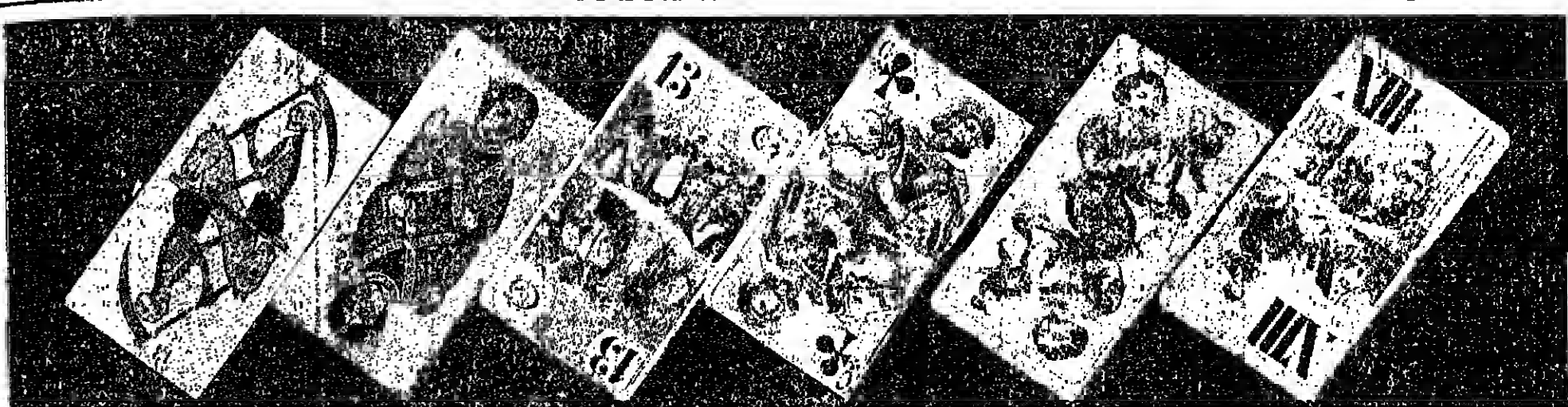
The question that of course will arise is what happens if a university teacher does not want to move to another department where he or she may face a particular specialism may be in jeopardy.

At the time the document was published staff in departments which would be receiving referrals would be receiving referrals. It may be that they would feel the balance of their department would be upset.

The AUEU nationally has just drawn up a policy statement of rationalization. It says that a rationalization is not opposed in principle to rationalization and that it is correct to see universities as a service of insight into popular culture and its transmission.

Playing cards themselves have not been similarly neglected. Since the pioneering work of Immanuel Breitkopf, at the end of the eighteenth century, research into the history of playing cards has been a minor but established branch of the history of applied art, the object of which is to reconstruct the interest in it is natural: the production of playing cards was an important manifestation of, and witness to, the technique of woodblock printing, and on a more level, the art of copperplate engraving, and for artists such as Rouen, Lyons and Ulan, the manufacture and export of playing cards had great economic importance.

Alas, the scholars have been the collectors. Wealthy collectors such as Melville B. Cary, Jr, whose splendid collection is now the property of Yale University Library, have amassed great assemblages of playing cards of great variety but they have not been able to acquire the kind of detailed knowledge of the history of the cards which is needed for a serious study of the subject.



Truth about the Tarot

Playing cards are always associated with frivolity but they have an interesting international history, says Michael Dummett

If you become interested in the history of playing cards, you will soon learn to expect an incredulous response from friends in whom you confide. This reaction has two sources: a seemingly ineradicable association of playing cards and card games with frivolity; and a lack of historical curiosity.

Everyone finds it natural to ask of a building, or of a piece of jewellery or furniture, how old it is; but it seems to people far less natural to ask the same question about a game. Most people probably have no idea at all how long there have been such things as playing cards; it has never occurred to them to wonder.

Moreover, the great majority assume that playing cards are everywhere the same, and that they have always been the same. They are entirely wrong. To this day there exist a great variety of types of playing-card pack still in use in Europe, differing from one another in design, in composition and in the rules governing their use. In the past, they have been used for a wide variety of purposes, and in many cases, a perplexing one.

There are, too, distinct, though intertwined, subjects: the history of playing cards, and the history of card games. The history of card games has been very little studied. Serious scholars have investigated, in great detail, the history of chess, but chess is well known to be a serious matter, while card games are felt to be irredeemably frivolous.

In fact, the subject, and the activity, are no more frivolous than any aspect of human culture. Thought worthy of serious study. Since card games were first invented, a great deal of time has been devoted to playing them, and the best of them call for strategic ingenuity as great as that required for board games. Table games, in fact, represent, in one form or another, the history of chess, and the dance and playing as important a part in human life, and their invention, and improvement, represent as valuable an aspect of human creativity.

Because games spread, with great ease than any other social practices, from one generation to the next, they have a history of their own, and their history is full of fascinating examples of cultural interaction. The neglect of card games by serious investigators has deprived us of a source of insight into popular culture and its transmission.

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During a lifetime of judicious buying based on deep knowledge of the subject, I put together a collection probably more representative of the entire history of playing cards than has ever been done before, without the financial resources available to the rich collectors such as Cary, and less ambitious collectors like me, in the past, been able to acquire interesting items for a fairly modest outlay.

It could not last, of course. In recent years, professional agencies have become aware that there is money in playing cards; in their country, for instance, Stanley Gibbons, the stamp firm, recently entered the field. In consequence, the intervention of such firms, prices have risen steeply, while much of the fun of discovery has vanished, because everything gravitates to the one market.

My own interest in card games is due to something I read, in childhood, about the Tarot pack. Looking at a compendium on fortune-telling, I read in the section on Tarot cards that they were still used in various parts of Europe, to play certain complicated games. I had no certain knowledge of the Tarot pack, but I was fascinated by the description of the Tarot pack and intrigued to know what kind of game could be played with it.

This curiosity remained with me, and from time to time, I asked people who might be expected to know, always with negative results. And then, one year, while on holiday in Normandy with my family, I saw, in a shop window in Honfleur, a pack of Tarot cards, "over règles en jeu", and eagerly bought it. Examining it, I had a great surprise. I had remembered, over all these years, the composition of the Tarot pack.

I should have 78 cards' of different suits, consisting of King, Queen, Knight, Jack and 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and a Fool. The suits were of Spades, Hearts, Diamonds, Clubs, and a fifth suit, the Fool, which was represented by a Fool on a horse, and a Fool on foot. The Fool on horse was the Fool on foot, and the Fool on foot was the Fool on horse. The Fool on horse was the Fool on foot, and the Fool on foot was the Fool on horse.

It also had 22 picture cards, and representing a tarot-house, and a Fool on horse, and a Fool on foot. The Fool on horse was the Fool on foot, and the Fool on foot was the Fool on horse. The Fool on horse was the Fool on foot, and the Fool on foot was the Fool on horse.

It taught me that the system of suits, which I had thought of as peculiar to the Tarot pack, was in common use for ordinary playing cards, in Italy and Spain, thus solving the puzzle of the Italian cards I had seen in my father's collection.

It taught me that there were yet other systems still in use in Europe, the German one, known as the "Spielkarte", and the French one, known as the "Jeux de France". It taught me that the Tarot pack, which I had thought of as peculiar to the Tarot pack, was in common use for ordinary playing cards, in Italy and Spain, thus solving the puzzle of the Italian cards I had seen in my father's collection.

new Italian-style Tarot cards are used for play only in Italy, and Switzerland; and it taught me much more besides.

But it did not tell me about the Tarot games. I had an essential background; but I still wanted to know what I chiefly wanted to know.

I wrote to Sylvia Mann, and she offered to help me; and from that began a long and fruitful collaboration. At first, I had no ideas at all about the Tarot pack, and I was undertaking a serious piece of research. I simply wanted to know what the Tarot pack was, and where it was played, and what it was used for.

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only worth doing in itself, but something that needed to be done even if it was to be done at all, and as I set myself to work on the game of Tarot, what I, J. K. Murray had done for chess.

Here I must allay the perplexity of many readers by interpolating some remarks about fortune-telling. The scorn of those to whom one mentions that one is interested in playing cards, and in the game of Tarot, what I, J. K. Murray had done for chess.

But only that, but "the Tarot" has been added to the Cabala, the Hermetic books, alchemy and astrology as a prime source of the European occultist tradition. This is, however, a relatively late accretion. It originated in France, in the 1780s, before that, an occultist had thought of using Tarot cards for divination or associated them with the occult. Indeed, fortune-telling with playing cards of any kind hardly existed before the eighteenth century.

The Tarot pack, which was, in origin, formed simply by adding the 22 picture cards to the ordinary 52-card pack, is known in Italy, to play a particular kind of card game; and it was used for no other purpose for 350 years.

It was during the great revival of occultism in France during the second half of the nineteenth century that "the Tarot" was claimed to contain, in symbolic guise, esoteric doctrine comparable to that embodied in the classic sources of European occultism: it is that feature, indeed, which is particularly distinguished by the occultism of the later nineteenth century from the occultist theories of the Renaissance.

But the theories of the French neo-occultists about the Tarot pack, like all their other theories, were founded on a complete disregard of ordinary historical evidence. They were entirely ignorant of the true history of the cards, which they made out the slightest attempt to discover; instead, they made up a whole new history for themselves, which, though it is manifest nonsense, they have, by relentless propaganda, caused to be widely believed.

Even so, the occultist mystique of the Tarot pack did not spread to any serious extent outside France until a century after it had originated. The first country to which it spread was Britain, in the 1880s, brought here by the Order of the Golden Dawn, an occultist society with elaborate initiation rituals and magical practices to which a number of well-known people belonged at one time or another, the most famous being W. B. Yeats. The theories of the Golden Dawn were largely based on those of the French occultists; and from Britain the Tarot mystique spread, at the beginning of this century, to the United States. It reached Germany in the 1920s.

Elsewhere, I believe, Tarot occultism prospered on a large scale, only after the war; now, however, so successful has been the propaganda of the occultists, that many people, including devotees of the occult, who have an interest in the occult, are turning to Tarot occultism. I believe, Tarot occultism have been persuaded, quite falsely, that it was for those purposes that the cards were originally invented.

It was fortunate for me that my original interest was in games played with an unusual type of playing-card pack. I believe, Tarot occultism have been persuaded, quite falsely, that it was for those purposes that the cards were originally invented.

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BOOKS

Levels of recombination

Genetic Recombination: thinking about it in phage and fungi
by Franklin W. Stahl
Freeman, £12.90
ISBN 0 7167 1037 4

Genetic recombination is the process whereby chromosomes, or DNA molecules, are broken and rejoined, without any addition or deletion of the sequence of genetic information. The result is that particular genes for genetic markers which are originally on different chromosomes can end up on the same chromosome. The science of genetics depends to a very large part on crosses between parents with different genetic markers, and the analysis of the frequency of various progeny allows one to draw important conclusions about the mechanism of recombination.

Frank Stahl offers a concise, yet comprehensive guide to recombination, restricting his discussion almost entirely to the two groups of organisms in which it has been studied in most detail by genetic methods, in fungi and higher organisms most recombination takes place at meiosis, and it is a great advantage if the cells produced by meiosis can be isolated directly. This is possible in fungi, but not in most organisms with meiosis. Phages are bacterial viruses, which have such a simple structure and genetic system that they are amenable to a wide range of studies on recombination at the molecular level.

Stahl pursues his review and analysis with remorseless logic, expecting the reader to follow the argument closely at every step. The alternation of chapters on phage and

fungi reinforces the strength of the overall interpretation. The book is, in effect, an advanced text for the student who is prepared to spend a considerable amount of time coding to grips with the subject (not least in solving the numerous problems at the end of each chapter), and the research scientist who wishes to become thoroughly familiar with a field which is generally regarded as one of the most difficult in genetics. It is not suitable for readers with no background knowledge of genetics. The author has the advantage of a lucid, attractive style. His graphs and diagrams are well chosen, but he never derives from facing up to the complexities. For example, mapping functions (which relate recombination frequency to physical distance) depend on a level of mathematical expertise, which most readers will not have.

The overall arguments might have been easier to follow if more was made of the basic experimental facts of recombination in the earlier sections of the book and if molecular models at the DNA level were introduced later. Models are valuable for the research scientist who is trying to advance the subject by appropriately designed experiments, and also to the student who is trying to grasp the basic principles. Once models are introduced, one can not only ask how well they cope with the general rules of recombination, but also whether they can explain the many important non-trivial exceptions, or the differences between different organisms. In Stahl's book these are exceptions (such as the effect of genetic markers themselves on recombination) are introduced quite early, before the models appear on the scene. Many geneticists will not be

pleased by the choice of only phages and fungi; after all, the basic work of recombination was carried out using *Drosophila* and by looking at the behaviour of chromosomes during meiosis in many species. These organisms have continued to be used for important studies of recombination—for example, the electron microscopy of the pairing of chromosomes, which must precede recombination at meiosis. None of this important work is mentioned, even though some of it has been carried out using fungi. Without referring to a wider range of organisms, it is difficult to come to grips with one of the crucial questions—namely, is genetic recombination essentially the same in all organisms, or are there several different mechanisms?

The title of the book has clearly been chosen with care. Frank Stahl is distinguished in the field not only for his very important intellectual studies of recombination in hysterozoophages, but also for his many provocative interpretations of recombination data. Sometimes he carelessly forgets about experimental results if it suits his own view to do so. But by and large he is in a better position than anyone else to provide a fully comprehensive overview of the mechanism of recombination in phage and fungi. The books should therefore be read by anyone who wants to know the present state of knowledge and ideas about recombination.

Robin Holliday

Robin Holliday is head of the Genetics Division of the National Institute for Medical Research, London.



St John, by Nikolaus Gnyhaert (1462). In Georgskirche, Nördlingen. Taken from The Limewood Sculptors of Renaissance Germany, by Michael Baxandall, published by Yale University Press at £25.00.

Kinetics

Chemical Kinetics and Reaction Mechanisms
by F. Wilkinson
Van Nostrand Reinhold, £15.00
£7.50
ISBN 0 442 30248 7 ISBN 0 442 30249 5

As the range and depth of chemical knowledge grows, it becomes increasingly difficult to give undergraduate students a good, broad, simultaneously 'exposing' them to new and exciting techniques and discoveries. Within physical chemistry, this growth is demonstrated by the massive expansion of the 'classical' textbooks. Probably rather than university students will be familiar with meetings where numerous suggestions for new material in the following year's course have been discussed with the difficulty of knowing what to omit from the present lectures.

Comparable difficulties of selection face any author of an undergraduate textbook, on any major subject, such as chemical kinetics and reaction mechanisms. Given the reluctance of many undergraduates to purchase anything other than a 'main' textbook for each branch of the subject, a reasonable, if mildly radical, policy would be to create only one volume, which would be particularly difficult and where the author is tempted to be skimpy, or else to split all the major textbooks. After all, one of the latter now devote between 100 and 200 pages to kinetics, photochemistry and mechanisms.

Professor Wilkinson has chosen a more radical approach. His book begins with a fairly comprehensive chapter on such topics as units, rate laws, reaction orders, mechanisms and experimental techniques. Subsequently, what I would view as the main body of the book contains chapters on theories of elementary reactions, reactions in solutions, chain reactions, heterogeneous reactions and photochemical processes. Not surprisingly, in view of Professor Wilkinson's many contributions to the subject, the chapters on elementary reactions are particularly good. Elsewhere, there are points where the depth of treatment has been sacrificed in the name of brevity. This is especially true in the chapters on theories of elementary reactions where several points are misstated or omitted.

For example, because almost any interested undergraduate is perplexed by transition state theory when he is first confronted by it, I am always anxious to see how it is explained in a textbook. Here, it is explained in a way which is, unfortunately, not as good as it could be. However, some of the subsequent wording may be an interesting reading with an in-depth understanding of the correct view of the transition state theory of the nature of the equilibrium between the activated complex and the reagent species. This is the one point where I preferred the explanation in 'The same standard physical chemistry texts'.

A second, and equally surprising, over the treatment of the celebrated H₂+D₂ reaction. This reaction served as the 'textbook example' of an elementary bimolecular reaction, revealed the very 'classical' mechanism, and should now serve as an example of how, in chemical kinetics, what may not be as simple as it appears. It is a pity that this book one has to probe quite deeply to find any indication that the bimolecular mechanism is in doubt.

On the whole, however, the book does provide a sound, clear view of the subject of chemical kinetics at the undergraduate level and is a useful text to postgraduate students whose previous knowledge of kinetics has been limited. Whether it is a book which one other similar book in preference to the others, it depends on the range and nature of their own particular lecture courses.

Ian W. M. Smith

Ian W. M. Smith is lecturer in physical chemistry at the University of Cambridge.

BOOKS

Buddhists in Tibet

The Religions of Tibet
by Giuseppe Tucci
by Giuseppe Tucci and Paul, £8.95
£4.50
ISBN 0 7100 2204 1

In spite of the Chinese Communist seizure of Tibet, the Buddhism of Tibet survives. It survives not in Chinese-occupied territory, for these Chinese officials have virtually destroyed Tibetan civilization in the lands around Tibet, in Sikkim, in Bhutan, in parts of Nepal and parts of India. Here it only survives and flourishes in the hands of the Tibetan people.

Dr Samuel has rendered non-Tibetan specialists a great service in this very readable English translation of Tucci's *Religions of Tibet* and thereby also a service to Tibetan Buddhism. He has added to Tucci's text of 1929 to date; he has also provided an excellent annotated glossary of Tibetan words and names (the index, guide of an index which is strictly Roman alphabetical order, has the merit of being usable by non-specialists, even though, as he adds, it will 'probably seem inelegant to Tibetans').

Professor Tucci divides the religions of Tibet into three: Tibetan Buddhism (Lamaism), Tibetan folk religion, and Bon religion. By far the greater part of the book is devoted to the first of these. The presentation of its general characteristics naturally entails a brief

historical review of the religious, cultural, and political developments leading to the state at which, by the end of the fifteenth century, 'Lamaism' had reached its definitive form. Various schools of Tibetan Buddhism assumed their special forms in the climate of Tibet, although, as Tucci emphasizes, there were certain important assumptions common to all the schools and to practice, both in their lay and their monastic forms.

The longest chapters in the book are those dealing with the life of the monasteries and with folk tradition. Some studies of Tibetan religion deal only with Buddhism and Bon; the former is represented as an importation and the latter as the indigenous religion. This misapprehension about Bon (based on the fact that it was there before Buddhism) Professor Tucci dispels with his detailed account of the various stages of its development from the Bon religion of Central Asia, Kashmir, China, Iran and even from the Islamic world. Genuinely indigenous is the folk religion, 'widely known and followed' among the ordinary people, governing their daily life and determining their attitudes to the world around them.

While Tucci frequently refers to the work of his fellow Tibetologists, especially when dealing with the Bon and the folk religion, his own contribution is always obvious in his writing. On the doctrines of the most important schools (chapter four) and the life of the monastery and its festivals (chapter five), the latter illustrates particularly well the quality of the book's texture

throughout, and the materials from which it has been woven. These are, principally, Professor Tucci's long personal experience of Tibetan Buddhism, and the critical review, which he has carried out just before writing this book, of a large number of Tibetan texts, of which a list of 163 is given here.

The money in which the themes derived from Indian Buddhist philosophy have been combined with themes from Tibetan culture is carefully and closely demonstrated. Tucci makes it clear that the study of this religion and culture demands the utmost rigour; undisciplined and dilettante culturing have no place here.

Tibetan Buddhist modes of thought must be allowed to stand in their own right; they cannot be adequately represented by Western philosophical concepts, and this means that they have to be explored and examined and absorbed over a long period. Moreover, the vast literature of Tibetan Buddhism is, as Tucci observes, 'an enormous mass of a single human life is not enough to master it'.

Trevor Ling

Trevor Ling is professor of comparative religion at Manchester University.

Rastafarians in Britain

Rastafarianism: the Rastafarian movement in England
by Ernest Cashmore
Allen & Unwin, £10.00
ISBN 0 04 301108 5

In November 1930, the Prince Regent of Ethiopia, Ras Tafari, was crowned Emperor of Ethiopia and invested with the title Haile Selassie I, King of Kings, Lord of Lords, the conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Marcus Garvey, the 'mighty leader' of African people, was believed to have urged black people to 'Look to Africa

when a Black King shall be crowned, for the day of deliverance is near'. Set in a context of religious and political traditions conveying the spiritual and material aspirations of Afro-Jamaicans, this is sufficient to cause a deep secular and divine significance to be attached to the King and his coronation. The Rastafarian cult, which has survived oppression and persecution in Jamaica and has now spread among young black people in Britain, outwardly characterized by hairstyle (hair worn in locks), tams (woolly hats), clothing in red, green, gold and black, and a style of speech which expresses the dignity and sense of unity of the 'I and I' of the brothers and sisters who have adopted it.

The adoption of Rastafarian beliefs and modes of life by young blacks in Britain is part symptom and part exacerbation of a breach with the first generation of Caribbean immigrants to Britain. Against the degradation of people, traditions and symbols of a black, they have counter-asserted the dignity of their race and women; in the face of the contradiction of integration and racism they have fashioned a social and spiritual engagement from 'Babylon', the name they give to the corrupted societies of the Diaspora. At the heart of the Rastafarian movement is the family life of West Indian immigrants broke, where British schools failed them, and where Afro-Caribbean music infiltrated their lives. Rastafarianism is a movement of the late 1960s, fostered, but in their train, Rastafarian ideas made broader and more flexible appeal. Where Ras Tafari teaches disengagement from Babylon it may be seen as withdrawal; where it encourages dignity, pride and historical black consciousness, it fosters a confrontation with racist practices and beliefs in British society.

Ernest Cashmore's book *Rastafarianism* is the first account to trace the growth of the movement in Jamaica through to its emergence in Britain; it is based on two years' close association with the movement's sociological and religious subcultures, with its religious and the 'dread' of knowledge. It is an important and valuable book and

my reservations and criticisms are not intended to obscure that fact. The introductory chapters deal in a detailed and interesting way with the historical origins of the movement as a movement, and in less detail with the social and economic circumstances surrounding its growth. After this the account descends, too deeply for my taste, into a re-run of Berger and Luckmann's *The Social Construction of Reality* (Rastafarianism providing the 'theory' for a heavy diet of 'examples') but life reappears in the excellent chapters and passages on the interlacing of music, youth culture, gang life and 'encounters with Babylon'. The author's forced attempts at colourful descriptive language, the repetitious sociological and his tendency to see Rastafarianism as members of a 'bizarre' (the word appears throughout) cult, all seem to place a distance between Rastafarianism and his subject, a considerable irony in the case of a writer who speaks in the face of his insulative humanistic approach oriented to the 'actor's point of view'. Rastafarians are not permitted to speak at length and depth in this book, their statements appearing as 'anecdotes'. Illustrations of the sociology (one such quotation makes no less than eight appearances).

His attitude to Black Power is awkward — we read of the 'notorious' Marcus Garvey, the 'notorious' of Black Power, and the 'famous' Stokely Carmichael; by contrast his account of Rastafarian relations with Asians is wonderfully sensitive, disturbing and even moving. The most extraordinary error occurs on page 39 where he confuses the 1962 Commonwealth Immigration Act with the 1965 Race Relations Act, a mistake of some magnitude; there is much repetition and minor signs of hurried preparation. But, with all its faults, it is in many parts a sensitive and evocative account, a product of magnificent effort and insight. It tells us much about its topic — but perhaps no more than Rastafarianism would like.

Only those with insight enough to see the light of Africa will accept the truth of Ras Tafari. If I reveal to you everything about I then I lay myself open; this is not good for a man.

Steven Fenton

Steven Fenton is lecturer in sociology at Bristol University.

OCTOBER
—1917—

A Social History of the Russian Revolution

MARC FERRO

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Personal approach to the romance of science

Broca's Brain: the romance of science
by Carl Sagan
Moulde & Sloughton/Coronet, £6.95
£1.75
ISBN 0 340 24424 0 and 25347 9

Broca was a superb brain anatomist... today perhaps best known for his discovery of a small region in the third convolution of the left frontal lobe of the cerebral cortex. Articulate speech is to an important extent localized in and controlled by Broca's area. And there was Broca's brain floating in formalin and in fragments before me. It was difficult to hold. Broca's brain without wondering whether in some sense Broca was still in there...

This abbreviated extract from Sagan's first chapter captures something of his whimsical wisdom, his literary, sensitive and always personal approach to the romance of science. For Sagan the romance involves sociology and politics, history, philosophy and religion.

This collection of essays would have been more informative if less intriguingly entitled *Sagan's Mind*. For Sagan is a whole man and this book is a kind of intellectual autobiography, a window into his soul, with its poetry and humour and human concern always outstripping the science on which his value judgments or more guesses seek to base themselves.

Sagan is well known for believing passionately in the galactic future of mankind, and why should he not, if he judges that that is how the weight of evidence points? It is perhaps a pity that he does not accord quite the same status to (other) religious faiths but sees them rather as calling for a somewhat speculative Freudian analysis. Into his crusade that Sagan engages on, with none of the cruelty and far more sympathy for his opponents than the first crusaders ever showed, concerns what he calls 'paradoxes'. Velikovsky is the paradigm of paradox and his corpse is overkilled on the ashes distributed as

cosmic dust in chapter seven and in four semi-scientific appendices. Other paradoxes suffer an equally sure if more concise fate in the second of the five major sections of the book. The other sections deal in a total of 25 largely self-standing chapters with 'Science and Human Concern', 'Our Neighbourhood in Space', 'The Future', and 'Ultimate Questions'. It will surprise some that among the latter ontology clearly seems to the author far more ultimate than ethics. Why ought I to be submerged beneath 'Why am I?'?

At least one essay in each main section has been drawn from earlier material written by the author; a memorial lecture to the American Psychiatric Association (Broca's Brain and the Amniotic Universe), a talk to the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Venus and Velikovsky), a banquet speech at the National Space Club (The Golden Age of Planetary Exploration), a symposium on Godard's work (Via Cherry Tree

to Mars), and Cornell University (A Sunday Sermon). As Sagan says in his introduction, 'The range of topics may seem diverse—from a crystal of salt to the structure of the cosmos, myth and legend, birth and death, robots and climates, the exploration of the planets, the nature of intelligence, the search for life beyond the Earth'.

For erudition Sagan compares well with paradoxes like Velikovsky and Erich von Däniken, although for consistent thinking he is far above them. Nevertheless, much is speculation and intuition, imagination. It should not, therefore, all be taken as the agreed doctrine of science, for this is a book for the gourmet who knows which parts to reject.

R. L. F. Boyd

R. L. F. Boyd is director of the Mullard Space Science Laboratory of University College London, at Holmbury St Mary, Surrey.

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Ian W. M. Smith is lecturer in physical chemistry at the University of Cambridge.

BOOKS

Views from two pillars of justice

The Discipline of Law
by Lord Denning
Basingstoke, £8.00 and £4.50
ISBN 0 406 17604 3 and 17605 1
The Judge
by Patrick Devlin
Oxford University Press, £8.50
ISBN 0 19 215949 6

"A judge struggling with a spectral verdict," writes Lord Devlin, "is not doing what it is within his genius to do." Likewise, Lord Denning, struggling over the long vacation writing a book, is not doing what it is within his genius to do. His genius lies in deciding cases and delivering judgments. But because of that genius, *The Discipline of Law* is a book that would otherwise be. For all its faults, it is a book of interest and value. Lord Devlin, on the other hand, is at least as good an author as he is a judge. Indeed, his lectures and writings will endure long after most of his judgments have been effaced. His reputation is as much that of the scholar as of the judge.

Yet it is Lord Denning, who attracts the interest in the law schools, both among teachers and students. His impact on English law has been enormous. His approach is distinctive and radical. For all the criticisms that may be levelled against him, for all the misgivings about his attitude to the judge's role, it is difficult to deny either his importance to the development of English law or his genius as a judge. There have been other judges of the greatest distinction this century, stronger in some respects than Lord Denning. But ultimately he eclipses them all. Little wonder, then, that *Discipline of Law* is not devoid of interest or value. The book is addressed to law students (although its sales suggest it

has found a much wider audience, even beyond the ranks of lawyers). It is essentially a scissors-and-paste job. Long extracts from Lord Denning's reported judgments are strung together, with concise introductions and conclusions. It is throughout characteristic Denning. There are the short, often verbless sentences. There is the patronizing, though kindly, manner. There is the supreme confidence and egotism. There is clarity. There is Lord Denning's quiet charm and his mocking self-deprecation. And there is, of course, his passion for doing justice.

The learned lawyer, familiar with Lord Denning's style and his judgments, will find little here to interest him, though some of the chapters, dealing with topics with which he is not familiar, will bring him up to date and acquaint him with recent developments. This book covers the interpretation of statutes and documents; administrative law; trade union law; a doctrine in contract, invented by Denning in the celebrated *High Trees* case; within six months of his appointment to the bench, known as promissory estoppel; negligence in tort law; and precedent. Other subjects where Lord Denning has left his mark are to be found in the sequel, the fruit of the following long vacation's labours, entitled *Due Process of Law*.

The law student, however, is likely to profit from the book — though at the cost of further fueling the Denning legend and much over-simplification. He will certainly learn something of the Master of the Rolls and even a little law too. More important, though, he should also learn something about the legal process and the nature of English law notwithstanding Lord Denning's idiosyncratic judgement.

The book reveals the uncertainty, the controversy and the flexibility inherent in so much of English law. It shows something of the way case law is handed on and the doctrine and principle emerge. It illustrates how the common law evolves still and develops in quite remarkably fundamental ways to meet the challenges of modern society. Above all, thanks to Lord Denning's simplicity and lucidity, it lays bare the basic principles of the process of law with which he deals. While students often astonish their teachers at the wealth of detail they are capable of absorbing, they astonish equally at how often they can miss the whole thrust of the topic. They have dozens of individual bricks, but they build nothing; they see neither foundations nor building. The fundamentals defy them.

Perhaps Lord Denning's greatest single attribute is his ability to penetrate the heart of a complex issue, of fact or law, and to bring it to a mass of detailed and often tedious precedents. All is shortly reduced to a straightforward exposition accessible to rational and just solution. It is just this kind of skill that he only begins to reveal in this book, if they only begin to reveal it. The coherent and systematic principles, they will have glimpsed something that eludes too many of them. For Lord Denning's book is to be welcomed.

Lord Devlin is a very different man. When Lord Denning remains on the Bench in his eighty-second year and shows no sign of moving, Lord Devlin could scarcely get off quickly enough. Appointed in the early age of 43 — just four years after the death of his father — he became a Lord of Appeal within 13 years, but resigned three years later. In the normal course of events he would have sat for as long

again, and could, like Lord Denning, be sitting today had he so wished, having been appointed before the retirement age of 75 was imposed. Our law would have been the richer had he done so.

Where Denning preaches activism, Devlin argues eloquently for judicial restraint. Where Denning speaks simply and directly, Devlin is rigorous, thoughtful and sophisticated. Where Denning is practical and even simplistic, Devlin is profound, addressing basic issues of law and policy in the fashion of the philosopher-judge.

But Lord Devlin is not all he seems. He exerts judicial restraint, but was far from unimaginative or uncreative as a judge, and is now calling for a Bill of Rights. In his celebrated Maccabean lecture on *Enforcement of Morals*, which initiated the Hart-Devlin debate, he defended the criminal law's role in enforcing morality and, by way of itself in the private affairs of individuals, yet he was among those anxious to see the law on homosexuality reformed — the very issue which caused the Wolfenden Committee to make its famous recommendation. He is a man of the law and the law's amplitudes, the law and the law's influence.

Lord Devlin spent little more than a year in the Court of Appeal and even less in the House of Lords, which was far too short a time to make the contribution of which he was capable. Just enough evidence of his talent is to be found in the law reports to confirm his premature withdrawal robbed English law of a powerful influence.

His writing, however, are some compensation. The Judge brings together seven lectures delivered between 1975 and 1978. All are impressive. He distinguishes activist lawmaking, which is proper for a judge to engage in, from dyn-

amic lawmaking, which is the province of the legislature. It is a thoughtful, well-argued essay. It is a thought-provoking proposal to judge criminal law in penology and related areas. It is anathema to the established judiciary and the English judge. He seems to be with the Continental legal system, both civil and criminal, arguing for a quasi-judicial intermediary in the prosecution process. He illuminatingly examines the scope in English civil and criminal law for the operation of *exequatur* or *forum non conveniens* according to the merits and the particular case, as distinct from deciding according to legal rules. The language of natural law, he argues, is not the language of natural rights, on the one hand, and natural rights, on the other, and represents a particular philosophical and theological approach to law and government. It might be said that the theory of natural law generates specific principles that are Aristotelian and Aquinas, the conclusions are held to have universal, perhaps cosmic, validity.

Finis does have a brief discussion of the "rule of law" which has bearing on natural justice but nothing of sufficient precision does, nor I expect, can emerge from his statement of natural law. It is to be of much help in settling the type of issue raised by Jackson. For instance, how far the principles of natural justice rather than the more generalized notions of fairness should apply outside formal judicial proceedings. Faced with the divergence of content and concern in these two very different styles of book it is only fair to assess them primarily within their own terms. Jackson's book, however, serves as a good introduction to the apparently broad concepts.

In the second edition of his book, proven Paul Jackson has his largely historical introduction to which he notes the influence of the ideas of self-evident principles, but thereafter he seeks to record, with the aid of over seven hundred footnotes, the existing but no means consistent position of English law by the rules of natural justice.

Graham Zellick

Dr Zellick is reader in law at Queen Mary College, London.

BOOKS

Abstract natural law

Justice
by Paul Jackson
Oxford University Press, £9.50 and £5.85
ISBN 0 19 24780 0 and 24780 8
Law and Natural Rights
by John Finnis
Oxford University Press, £6.95
ISBN 0 19 276110 4

The titles of these two books are not far apart: they have both to do with the basic principles of procedure in the law. The language of natural law, he argues, is not the language of natural rights, on the one hand, and natural rights, on the other, and represents a particular philosophical and theological approach to law and government.

It might be said that the theory of natural law generates specific principles that are Aristotelian and Aquinas, the conclusions are held to have universal, perhaps cosmic, validity. Finnis does have a brief discussion of the "rule of law" which has bearing on natural justice but nothing of sufficient precision does, nor I expect, can emerge from his statement of natural law. It is to be of much help in settling the type of issue raised by Jackson. For instance, how far the principles of natural justice rather than the more generalized notions of fairness should apply outside formal judicial proceedings.

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Morality in judgment

Moral and Legal Reasoning
by Samuel Stoljar
Oxford University Press, £8.95
ISBN 0 19 332771 6 and 496570 8

Stoljar's new book is an attempt to show that legal positivism and modern natural-law thinking are not mutually exclusive. He argues that positivism is necessary to enable us to identify legal rules as those contained in statutes. These are clear, judges are asked to apply them and they do so. The law is simply a set of rules. But where the law is not clear, judges are asked to apply them simply because they are. But where the law is not clear, judges are asked to apply them simply because they are. But where the law is not clear, judges are asked to apply them simply because they are.

One problem is that the concepts of "avoidable" and "law" are not

Stoljar believes that the basis of the moral principles enshrined in judge-made (that is, common) law lies in a very general social norm directed against the infliction of avoidable harm. Thus deliberate and reckless acts resulting in physical harm are outlawed as *malum in se*; and in response to new and changing circumstances, these have been extended to harm negligently caused. And to more controversial types of harm, for example, purely economic loss. The action of avoidable harm is also important in deriving his concept of "distributive justice," each according to his needs in situations of imminent distress but, otherwise, each according to his merits.

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Overseas continued

In September 1981

a new department of linguistic and literary studies

will be started at the Roman Catholic University at Tilburg, the Netherlands. This course is new in the Netherlands and therefore of an experimental nature. Approval of the Minister of Education has still to be obtained but this is expected in the early autumn of 1980.

In the new course attention will be given to linguistics and literature, to the study of text structure, end to a number of ancillary subjects (i.e. sociology, philosophy of science and methodology). Proficiency training in Dutch and English will be compulsory.

Research activities will mainly be directed towards social aspects of language and literature and are grouped round the following subjects:

1. sociology of literature
2. language problems of minority groups
3. study of text structure
4. comparative evaluation of models of grammar
5. the teaching of literature
6. natural language and the computer

Each subject will be taken care of by one full professor and a number of assistants. The total scientific staff of the Department will be about 40 members in 1984. Professors of the first four subjects listed above can be appointed shortly. Salary: between D.fl. 6,141,- and D.fl. 8,773,-. For subjects 1 and 2 a maximum salary of D.fl. 10,839,- is possible.

Information can be obtained from the Secretary of the new Department,

Drs. A. Verhagen
Katholieke Hogeschool Tilburg
Hogeschoulaan 225
P.O. box 90153
5000 LE Tilburg
The Netherlands
tel. 013 - 662027

Kindly request applicants to address their letters to the chairman of the ad hoc commission for literature and linguistics.
P.O. box 90153, 5000 LE Tilburg.

universitaire instelling voor
onderwijs en onderzoek in de
meetschappij- en geesteswetenschappen

**Katholieke
Hogeschool
Tilburg**

UNIVERSITY OF MOSUL
(MOSUL-IRAQ)APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR A
LECTURESHIP
IN ENGLISH

Applicants should be native speakers and possess a Doctorate or Masters Degree in English language including phonetics, shorthand and typing, method of teaching English, linguistics, general and spontaneous translation, grammar and idiomatics.
Salary: The basic salary of appointment will depend on qualifications and experience and be within the range US \$6,000 to \$16,000 per annum plus housing allowance and travel expenses.
The appointment will be for the academic year 1980/81 which begins on 1st September, 1980. The appointment may be extended.
FOR FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE WRITE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MOSUL, MOSUL, IRAQ.

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(Academic Staff Vacancies)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following posts in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences:

- (1) Senior Lecturer
- (2) Lecturer I

AREA OF SPECIALIZATION

- (i) West African History (Eg. Francophone)
- (ii) Economic History/Economic Development
- (iii) Islamic History
- (iv) South/Central/East Africa
- (v) Twentieth Century World including U.S. & USSR

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED

1. Senior Lecturer

Applicants should be outstanding in scholarship normally with an international reputation in his field and should have a Ph.D. degree in the area of specialization. He should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in teaching and research at the postgraduate level in one of the areas of specialization mentioned above. He should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in supervising research work.

2. Senior Lecturer

Applicants should possess a Ph.D. degree in a relevant area of specialization. He should have a minimum of 5 years' experience in teaching and research at the postgraduate level in one of the areas of specialization mentioned above. He should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in supervising research work.

3. Lecturer I

Applicants should possess a Ph.D. degree in a relevant area of specialization. He should have a minimum of 5 years' experience in teaching and research at the postgraduate level in one of the areas of specialization mentioned above. He should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in supervising research work.

SALARY SCALE

- (1) Senior Lecturer: GL 15 (N10,985-N11,324)
- (2) Senior Lecturer: GL 13 (N8,404-N8,743)
- (3) Lecturer I: GL 12 (N7,404-N7,643)

OTHER CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Appointment is normally on probation which may be converted to permanent employment after three years' satisfactory service. The post is a full-time position. Successful candidates will be expected to teach a variety of courses and to supervise research work.

Method of Application

Candidates are required to submit their applications in the form of a letter to the Registrar, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria, marked for the attention of the Registrar. Applications should be submitted by 15th June 1980. Applications for consideration must be accompanied by three copies of each of the following documents:

- (i) Full name
- (ii) Date and place of birth
- (iii) Nationality
- (iv) Permanent home address
- (v) Current postal address
- (vi) Marital status
- (vii) Number of children with ages
- (viii) Educational background
- (ix) Academic and professional qualifications and dates
- (x) Working experience
- (xi) Present employment, status and salary
- (xii) References
- (xiii) Names and addresses of three referees.

CLOSING DATE

Applications are to be forwarded to the Registrar, University of Ilorin, P.M.B. 1518, Ilorin, Nigeria, marked for the attention of the Registrar. Applications should be submitted by 15th June 1980. Applications for consideration must be accompanied by three copies of each of the following documents:

REFERENCE

Candidates are advised to request their referees to forward their references to the Registrar, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria.

Miscellaneous



ΤΟ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ

άνδρες της ενότητας της Ελλάδας
διοργανώνουν
γενικό συλλογισμό για την κατάσταση της χώρας

Ελληνόγλωσσων ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΤΩΝ

για την γενική γραμματική του ορό Λουξεμβούργου

Κοινοβουλευτικό Συμβούλιο:

οι συζητήσεις πρέπει:

να είναι κύριοι διλήμματα που να αφορούν την πληρη
παραστήριση της κοινότητας ή να έχουν το ίδιο επισημολογικό
σημείο με μεταφράσεις.

να έχουν την ελληνική ως μητρική τους γλώσσα ή να την κατέχουν
δυσκολία και να γνωρίζουν πολύ καλά τις ελληνικές γλώσσες της
Ευρωπαϊκής Κοινότητας (Γαλλική, γερμανική, ολλανδική, γαλλική,
ιταλική, ολλανδική).

να έχουν την ελληνική ως δεύτερη ή να είναι υπηκοοί ενός κράτους
μέλους της ΕΕ (Ελλάδα, Γαλλία, Γερμανία, Ολλανδία, Ιταλία,
Βέλγιο, Λουξεμβούργο).

να έχουν γεννηθεί μετά τις 9 Ιουνίου 1934.

Το φύλο της Ελληνικής Επιτροπής που ανήκει στους
συμμετέχοντες στην διοργάνωση, την φωνή των εισηγητών καθώς και τους
προσκληθέντες και οι οποίοι, μπορούν να αναμεταφραστούν να το
ζητήσουν ανεξάρτητα την ένταξη PE 61. LA στη διαδικασία διαβούλευσης.

Είτε στο Γραφείο Πληροφοριών της Επιτροπής των Ευρωπαϊκών
Κοινοτήτων, 2 Οδού Λορένς, Στουβ, Λέιψνι 14, ταχυδρομική
διεύθυνση 1002.

Είτε απευθείας, au Service de Recrutement du Parlement Européen,
B.P. 1601, LUXEMBOURG (Grand-Duché de Luxembourg).

Οι αιτήσεις υποβολής πρέπει να υποβληθούν στην Ελληνική Επιτροπή
πρόκειν να απευθύνονται au Service de Recrutement du Parlement Européen,
B.P. 1601, LUXEMBOURG (Grand-Duché de Luxembourg) πριν από τις 9 Ιουνίου 1980.

Interesting time
for young
people

what time of year again. I have spent six despairing weeks waiting for the results of the entrance examinations. I am now waiting for the results of the entrance examinations. I am now waiting for the results of the entrance examinations.

There is a strong case for more cooperation on all matters concerning the education of young people. I am now waiting for the results of the entrance examinations. I am now waiting for the results of the entrance examinations.

The majority, including outgoing union officers, are now faced with the unpleasant question: is there life after the parents' boom?

Such questions as these will afflict over 100,000 students with varying degrees of paranoia this summer.

A fifth will go on to further study, and about 15 per cent will go abroad. Some will have to wait

movement that has dominated adult education for the past quarter of a century. Many workers in adult education have begun to doubt the old notion that education can be a primary factor in promoting equality and at the same time enhance the quality of individual life.

This approach is being put under the microscope in a number of different ways at the present time. Next month, the Institute for Workers' Control is organizing a one-day conference at the Northern College, Barnsley, on workers' education.

This weekend, adult and community education workers in Northern Ireland are meeting at a seminar in Londonderry to discuss the state of the adult education movement in the province.

However, by far the most exciting development in the struggle to make adult education more acceptable to working women and men is a brave, new book which provides a major contribution to the continuing debate.

In the past, a number of reasons have been put forward to explain the problem of the "non-participation" of working women and men in adult education. Of the two most common explanations, the first suggests that unhappy memories of schooling associated with past failures make them incapable of recognizing the value of what adult education has to offer. The second, which is more self-critical, blames the image of adult education which acts as a deterrent to potential reluctant students.

The new book, which is bound to stimulate major arguments, is a collection of radical papers titled "Adult Education for a Change" edited by June Thompson, a lecturer in community education at Southampton University. The book is a collection of papers written by a group of workers employed in the education tradition—the liberal progressive tradition—who are all convinced that adult education is not working and is in need of radical change.

Although approaches may vary, all these educators share the view that adult education is not working and is in need of radical change. The book is a collection of papers written by a group of workers employed in the education tradition—the liberal progressive tradition—who are all convinced that adult education is not working and is in need of radical change.

As radicals who believe that the problem lies in the nature of what adult education has to offer rather than in the nature of the students, they are not looking for a quick fix. They are looking for a radical change in the nature of adult education.

Adult Education for a Change, edited by June Thompson, published by the Institute for Workers' Control, 1980, £4.95.

Charlotte Barry

Librarians

DORSET
INSTITUTE
HIGHER EDUCATION
WYCOMBE

TUTOR
LIBRARIAN

Applications for the post of Tutor Librarian should be sent to the Director of the Dorset Institute, Higher Education, Wycombe, Bucks HP12 3JF.

For Sale and Wanted

DEAN
COUNCIL

Applications for the post of Dean should be sent to the Dean, Council, 100, The Quadrant, London WC2N 6JF.

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would be more helpful than the increasingly glossy sales presentation prepared by institutions hard-pressed to keep up their numbers.

The use of alternative prospectuses pioneered by the National Union of Students and invaluable in this respect. Earlier visits by school students to local universities and colleges have proved a success

until December in find a permanent job. And even by then about 10 per cent of this year's graduates will still be searching for that elusive first job.

The minor brightening and far-reaching problem is the under-employment of graduates. Highly-trained young people—not all arts graduates—are forced to take work that fails to stretch their minds or fully employ their skills. At the same time, they are keeping less well-qualified young people out of jobs.

What can be done? First and foremost, more resources for careers services, so that students can prepare for work more effectively. Secondly, while many large employers clearly seek graduates from a range of disciplines, recruitment should hold out the prospect for graduates to move into fields other than that of their degree.

Thirdly, there should be opportunities for continuing part-time study. Short courses in administration, marketing, management, languages or technical studies will help most graduates become valuable assets to any organization or company.

And finally, it is also time to have another look at the compulsory age of retirement, reducing it by another five years? There is still a high number of people in senior grades, no lessing and making way for new entrants at the bottom of the ladder.

Graduate unemployment isn't simply a matter of producing fewer graduates or slanting the balance of subjects towards so-called vocational subjects. It's a highly complex problem of matching skills and talents to needs. Even graduates in vocational subjects do not always find themselves suited to the career for which they have trained.

The author is outgoing president of the National Union of Students.

Trevor Phillips

No series of gig-lamps, symmetrically arranged, like the chrysalis of a traditional novel. Life imitates art. We begin with a cocktail party. The Chancer scholars talk not about Chancer but about the job market.

Monday thru
Wednesday

What's Provence like? "Someone asks, 'Is it like Santa Barbara?' 'Yes,' I say truthfully, 'but not so beautiful.'"

Friday

The Chancerians. People I think are giants, people I suspect are dwarves, people I thought were dead, people I hadn't heard of, people whose books I haven't opened. I am much more likely to read a book when I've met its author. It seems uncharitable of me. Papers all day. At cocktail time some of us gather in my room for now but somebody from Pennsylvania has brought her research project: different ways of reading him. She plays us some of her collection. Does the reader sound like, 'insincere' or not sure / something else? At signs of levity she says grimly, "My future is on these tapes." We see the point and respond. She presses on one of "Chancer Tapes Kit" extracts and cassette. I sit between someone younger than me who despairs of getting tenure and someone older than me whose college ad job are likely to disappear.

Saturday

Heavy rain when I awoke and I'm dismayed. I had planned to miss some papers and sightsee. But, even if I hadn't left my raincoat in London, what could I see through this downpour? There are rumours that it's a tropical storm and will be over in 10 minutes. It goes on. We have all brought summer clothes and shivers in the air conditioning. Our listening tolerance wears thin. Chancer's romance vocabulary, Ellemere and Hengwar, final e. I borrow a raincoat and go out. The French Quarter amazes me and I forget the weather. I return to the hotel in a good mood with the Chancer conference. A final cocktail party. We hope our flights will be off—the forecast is bad by tomorrow. I pack the Chancer Tapes Kit and leave. Flying west I don't know when Sunday begins.

Priscilla Martin

The author is visiting associate professor at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Don's diary

Sunday

Flying west I don't know when Sunday begins. I am going back to Santa Barbara to offer a vacation in Provence and London. When my watch says midnight we are still in a timeless time. Soon afterwards we look down on a shiny wrinkled whiteness which must be northern Canada. Arrival at Los Angeles doesn't strengthen anyone's grip on reality. We are taken into an inflatable terminal. The friend who meets me says that it wasn't there last time. His house is still balancing on stilts in the Hollywood hills. Housing lots here seem to be vertical. We are taken up to Santa Barbara by a white cross, like the last frame of a religious movie, looks over the freeway. Mountains and mountains, and a few Indian remains. Santa Barbara itself is new, looks old or looks like somewhere old when it was new.

Monday thru
Wednesday

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Friday

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